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SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

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HAND BOOK
OF
NORTH CAROLINA,
EMBRACING
HISTORICAL AND PHYSIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES OF THE STATE.
WITH
Statistical and other Information
RELATING TO ITS
INDUSTRIES, RESOURCES
AND
POLITICAL CONDITION.



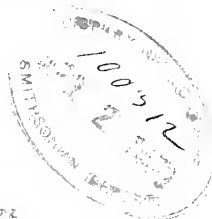
North Carolina. Dept. of agriculture

By L. L. POLK, Commissioner

RALEIGH:

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PREFATORY.

The Act creating the Department of Agriculture, ratified in General Assembly, March the 12th, 1877, required the preparation of a Hand Book of the State at the earliest practicable time. Imperfect as this volume may be in matter, style, or method of arrangement, the Compiler presents it to the people of North Carolina, relying with confidence on their generous appreciation, which has so constantly encouraged and sustained him in the undertaking. The facts and information set forth in these pages have been for the most part obtained through the voluntary aid of public spirited citizens in the various counties, and have been compiled within the past three months. No work of a similar character has ever before been published in our State, and defective as it may be, should this volume stimulate enquiry and investigation, and awaken an interest that should lead to a higher appreciation of our character and dignity as a people, and of those bounteous blessings with which a kind Providence has so graciously favored us as a State, one of the chief objects of the work will have been accomplished.

The Tables of Farm Statistics are not complete, as fifteen counties failed to make any returns, to wit: Beaufort, Bladen, Carteret, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gaston, Halifax, Jackson, Johnston, Macon, Mecklenburg, Pitt, Surry, Warren and Yadkin.

In the counties reported twenty-four townships are omitted, as follows: Cabarrus, three; Cumberland, two; Franklin, one; Haywood, four; Hyde, one; Lincoln, one; Mitchell, one; New Hanover, one; Transylvania, two; Wake, five; Wayne, one; Wilkes, two. Strenuous and persistent efforts failed to secure full returns for these tables, and while these and other important omissions which will be readily perceptible to the intelligent reader, are deeply regretted by the Compiler, yet he feels that they are in no manner to be ascribed to a want of proper effort on his part. He hopes, however, that any future edition will be

greatly improved by the generous aid of an appreciative people, and would therefore earnestly beg that all citizens of the State, who may peruse these pages, will do him the great kindness to write him freely in relation to any defects discovered. He has derived much valuable aid from consulting the following works: Hawks' History, Ruffins' Sketches of North Carolina, Lawson's, Williamson's, Martin's and Wheeler's Histories. He is especially indebted to that devoted son of North Carolina—the venerable and patriotic Historian—Hon. John H. Wheeler, of Washington City, to whom he expresses his grateful acknowledgements for courteous and valuable favors.

To the members of the Board of Agriculture; to the Special Correspondents of the Department, and all its officers, and to the host of friends throughout the State who have evinced such interest in its work, he begs to render a hearty assurance of his warm appreciation of their many acts of disinterested kindness.

L. L. POLK,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

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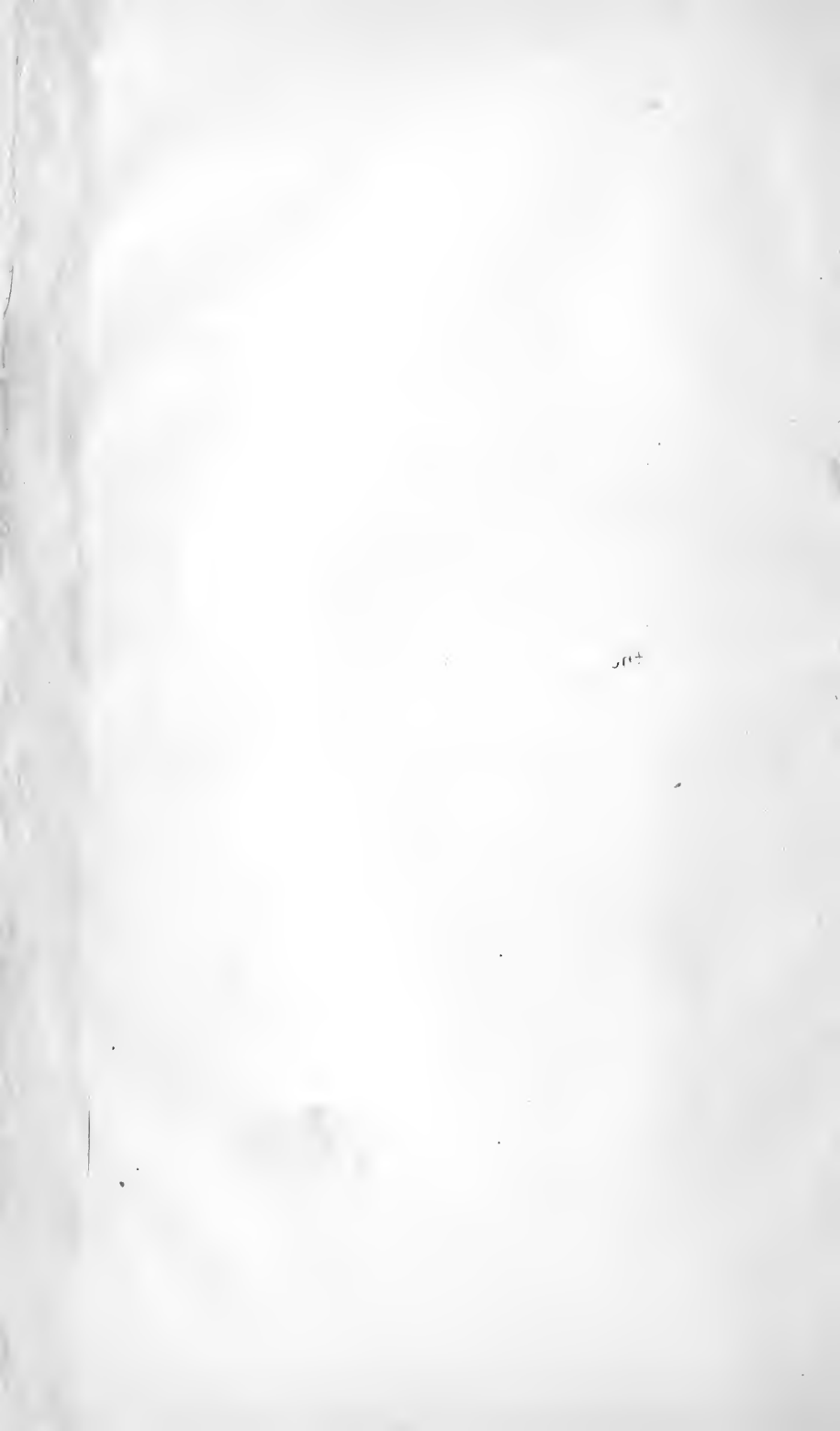
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PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Department of Agriculture—Sketch of its Organization.

The Convention of 1875, amended the State Constitution by the adoption of the following :

SEC. 17. Art. 3. The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of Sheep Husbandry.

In compliance with this requirement, the following Act, creating the Department was passed, and ratified in General Assembly, March the 12th, A. D. 1877.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, IMMIGRATION AND STATISTICS, AND FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,

SECTION 1. A Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, as provided in section 17, article 3, of the Constitution, is hereby created and established, which shall be under the control and supervision of a Board, which shall be constituted as follows, to-wit : the Governor, who shall be *ex officio* Chairman, the State Geologist, the Master of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, the President of the State Agricultural Society, and the President of the Agricultural College of the State, and two agriculturists (who shall be appointed by the Board so as to keep the representation of the different sections of the State as nearly equal as may be), and their successors in office.

SEC. 2. The Board shall meet for the transaction of business in the city of Raleigh as often as they may deem expedient, but at least twice in each year. They shall receive no compensation,

but shall be allowed, except the Governor, the State Geologist, and President of the Agricultural College, the sum of three dollars *per diem* for their personal expenses while engaged in the duties of the Board, not exceeding fifteen days in any one year.

SEC. 3. The Board shall appoint and prescribe the duties, and regulate the pay of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall be an agriculturist. And they shall also, whenever they deem it necessary, have power to employ a Secretary and prescribe his duties.

SEC. 4. The Board shall be empowered to hold in trust, and exercise control over, donations or bequests made to them for promoting the interests or purposes of this act.

SEC. 5. They may prescribe forms for, and regulate the returns of, such County Agricultural Societies as may be chartered by the State, and furnish such blanks as may be necessary to secure uniform and reliable statistics of their operations.

SEC. 6. In order to facilitate the collection of reliable statistics, it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to prepare and send to the County Commissioners of the several counties, who shall distribute to each person in the county whose duty it is to list the taxable property thereof, blanks prepared according to the directions of the Department of Agriculture; and the persons listing the taxes as aforesaid shall require each citizen, at the time of listing his taxable property, to give in likewise the amount of his productions for the previous year, as far as practicable without oath, which blanks, when completed, shall be returned to the Board of County Commissioners, who shall collate the same on one blank form and transmit the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture on or before the first day of November in each year.

SEC. 7. The Board shall investigate such subjects relating to the improvement of agriculture, and for the inducement of immigration and capital, as they may think proper, but they are especially charged :

1st. With such investigations as may seem best adapted to promote the improvement and extension of sheep husbandry,

and shall collect and publish, from time to time, all available statistics on the subject, and shall suggest to the General Assembly such measures as may be useful for the encouragement of this industry, and more particularly for the suppression of the ravages of dogs.

2d. With investigations relating to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals, and shall publish and distribute, from time to time, circulars of information relative to any contagious diseases of stock, and shall have power in such cases to quarantine infected animals, and to regulate the transportation of stock in this State, or from one section of it to another, and any person wilfully violating such regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

3d. With investigations relating to the ravages of insects and with the dissemination of such information as may be deemed essential for their abatement.

4th. With investigations and experiments directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries, adapted to the various climates and soils of this State; especially the culture of silk, the sugar beet, the grape and other fruits.

5th. With the investigation of the subject of drainage and irrigation, and shall publish circulars of information as to the best methods and formulæ of both, and what surfaces, soils and localities may be most benefitted by such improvements, also, with the collection and publication of information in regard to localities, character, accessibility, cost and modes of utilization of native mineral and other domestic sources, of fertilizers, including formulæ for composting, adapted to different crops, soils and materials.

6th. With the collection of statistics relating to the subject of fences, with suggestions for diminishing their cost and the conditions under which they may be dispensed with altogether.

7th. With the supervision of all measures for the protection, propagation and culture of fish in the rivers and other inland waters of this State, and to this end they shall at once provide for stocking all available waters of the State with the most approved breeds of fishes, and shall avail themselves of such aid

as the Fish Commission of the United States may be induced to extend, and they shall inquire into and report upon the practicability of constructing fish ways over dams and other obstructions in the waters of the State, and secure, as far as practicable, the co-operation of mill-owners; they shall select proper locations for the hatching and care of the young fish, and shall provide the necessary hatching houses and such appliances as may be needed, and employ such labor as may be necessary to this end, and they may appoint agents at such convenient points to aid them in the distribution and hatching and protection of the ova and young fish, provided such agents shall receive no compensation.

8th. They shall transmit to the General Assembly at each session, a report of the operations of the said department, together with suggestions of such legislation as may be needful, and it shall be the duty of the Board to prosecute all offenders against the laws which have been, or may be, passed in this behalf, and they shall endeavor to secure the co-operation of adjoining States to remove obstructions in the passage of fish in those rivers or streams which are partly in this State and partly in such adjoining States.

9th. With the enforcement and supervision of the laws and regulations which are, or may be, enacted in this State for the sale of commercial fertilizers and seeds.

SEC. 8. That no manipulated guano, superphosphate, or other commercial fertilizer shall be sold, or offered for sale in this State, until the manufacturer, or person importing the same, shall first obtain a license therefor from the Treasurer of the State, for which he shall pay a privilege tax of five hundred dollars per annum for each separate brand or quality, and he shall also pay a tax of fifty cents per ton for every ton sold. Any person, corporation, or company, who shall violate the provisions of this act, or who shall sell, or offer for sale, any such fertilizer contrary to the provisions above set forth, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. ¹⁰And every bag, barrel, or other package of such fer-

tilizer as above designated, offered for sale in this State, shall have thereon a plainly printed label or stamp, which shall truly set forth the name, location and trade-mark of the manufacturer, also the chemical composition of the contents of such package, and the real per centage of any of the following ingredients asserted to be present, to wit: soluble and precipitated phosphoric acid, soluble potassa, ammonia, or its equivalent in nitrogen, together with the date of its analyzation, and that the privilege tax provided for in section eight has been paid; and any such fertilizer as shall be ascertained by analysis not to contain the ingredients and per centage set forth as above provided, shall be liable to seizure and condemnation, and when condemned shall be sold by the Board of Agriculture for the exclusive use and benefit of the Department of Agriculture. Any merchant, trader, manufacturer or agent, who shall sell, or offer for sale, any commercial fertilizer without having such labels and stamps as hereinbefore provided, attached thereto, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each separate bag or barrel or package sold or offered for sale, to be sued for before any Justice of the Peace, and to be collected by the Sheriff by distress or otherwise, one-half, less the cost, to go to the party suing, and the remaining half to the Department, and if any such fertilizer shall be condemned, as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Department to have an analysis made of the same, and cause printed tags or labels, expressing the true chemical ingredients of the same, put upon each bag or barrel or package, and shall fix the commercial value thereof, at which it may be sold. And any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any such fertilizer, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 10. The Department of Agriculture shall have power and authority, at all times, to have collected samples of any commercial fertilizers offered for sale in this State, and have the same analyzed; and such samples shall be taken from at least ten per cent. of the lot from which they may be selected.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for the Department of Agriculture to require the officers, agents, or managers of any railroad or

steamboat company, transporting fertilizers in this State, to furnish monthly statements of the quantity of fertilizers, with the name of the consignor or consignee, delivered on their respective lines, at any and all points within this State. And said Department is hereby empowered to compel said officers, agents or managers, to submit their books for examination, if found expedient so to do; and any such agents, officers or managers failing or refusing to comply, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. The Department of Agriculture shall establish, in connection with the Chemical Laboratory of the University at Chapel Hill, an Agricultural, Experiment and Fertilizer Control Station; and the Board of Trustees of the University, with the approval of the Department of Agriculture, shall employ an Analyst skilled in Agricultural Chemistry.

It shall be the duty of said chemist to analyze such fertilizers and products as may be required by the Department of Agriculture, and to aid so far as practicable in suppressing fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers.

He shall also, under the direction of said Department, carry on experiments on the nutrition and growth of plants, with a view to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of this State; and whether other crops may not be advantageously grown on its soils, and shall carry on such other investigations as the said Department may direct.

He shall make regular reports to the said Department of all analyses and experiments made, which shall be furnished, when deemed useful, to such newspapers as will publish the same.

Said chemist shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the University Laboratory, and the other rules and regulations of the University, and his salary shall be paid out of the funds of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 13. The Geological Survey is hereby made and constituted a co-operative department with the Department of Agriculture, and the Geological Museum and the collections therein, shall, at all times, be accessible to the said Department. The Geologist shall, as far as practicable, prepare illustrations of the

agricultural industries, products and resources of the State, and arrange and care for such collections as the said Department may make for this purpose. He shall also prepare abstracts of the Survey, from time to time, as may be required for the use of the Department, in their hand book, and circulars for publication, in illustration of the advantages of this State, and in promotion of the general purposes of immigration. In return for such service the State Geologist may have all his samples of marls, soils, minerals, and other products, analyzed by the chemist, at the Laboratory of the Experiment Station free of charge.

SEC. 14. It is hereby made the duty of the State Geologist, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the University, to devote two months, in each year, at the seat of the University, in the performance of such duties in instruction as the Faculty may direct, and while employed in this capacity he shall constitute a member of the Faculty.

SEC. 15. The Department shall as soon as practicable, prepare a convenient hand-book, with the necessary illustrative maps, which shall contain all necessary information as to the mines, minerals, forests, soils, climates, water and water powers, fisheries, mountains, swamps, industries, and all such statistics as are best adapted to give proper information of the attractions and advantages which this State affords to immigrants, and shall make illustrative exposition thereof whenever practicable at international exhibitions.

SEC. 16. The said Department shall be authorized, in the interest of immigration, to employ an agent or agents at such points, in this or any foreign country, as they may deem expedient and desirable.

SEC. 17. The said Department is authorized and directed to establish and keep in its office, in the city of Raleigh, a General Land and Mining Registry, wherein shall be recorded (if the owners shall so request) all the farming, mineral or other lands offered for sale in this State, with a brief and truthful description of the same. And the Department shall act as agent for the sale or disposition of such property as may be registered as

hereinbefore provided, and shall sell or dispose of such property upon the terms and conditions as stated and fixed by the owner thereof; and the Department shall be allowed the sum of dollar for registration, and two and one-half per cent. commission on gross amount of said transaction.

The said Department shall have authority to contract for and hold bodies of land, for the settlement of colonies, with exclusive control of the sale of same at such prices, and for such a period, as may be agreed upon by the owner thereof.

SEC. 18. That no person, company or corporation, being non-residents of this State, shall catch fish by seines nets or other appliances for taking fish in large quantities, in any waters within the jurisdiction of this State, without first obtaining therefor a license from the Public Treasurer, for which he, or they, shall pay a privilege tax of one thousand dollars per annum. And any such person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for each day engaged in fishing as aforesaid, to be collected by the Sheriff of the county wherein such violation may be committed, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor. And any citizen of this State who shall form an alliance or co-partnership with a non-resident for the purpose of evading any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and the nets, seines or appliances of such person or firm shall be liable to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 19. That every person, firm or corporation, who shall sell or offer for sale any commercial fertilizer of whatever nature, shall give in, under oath, to the Register of Deeds of his county, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year the number of tons of such fertilizer, he or they may have sold, for himself on commission, or as agent, during the preceding quarter, subject to the provisions, pains and penalties contained in schedule B of the Revenue Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, for which he shall pay a privilege tax of fifty cents per ton, to be

collected by the sheriff; *Provided*, That no person shall be liable to such tax on fertilizers purchased from another person, on which this tax has already been paid; and, *Provided, further*, That no dealer or agent shall be required to pay the purchase tax as imposed in Schedule B of the Revenue Act.

SEC. 20. Any farmer, trader or other person who shall haul or bring into this State any commercial fertilizer, in violation or evasion of section of section 8 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days for each offense; and any farmer or other person who may buy without the State any commercial fertilizer on which the privilege tax of five hundred dollars, as provided in section 8 of this act, has been paid, shall be required to report all such purchases to the Register of Deeds for his county, and pay the privilege tax of fifty cents per ton, as required of dealers, or be subject to the same pains and penalties as herein imposed upon dealers in fertilizers; *Provided*, That no county, town or other corporation shall be allowed to tax any of the privileges or subjects herein taxed by the State; *Provided*, That the provisions of this section and section 17 of this act shall not apply to any of the counties in this State west of the Blue Ridge.

SEC. 21. It is hereby made the duty of the said Department of Agriculture to receive from any manufacturer or dealer in fertilizers any specimen quantities, not less than a fourth of a ton, contributed by such party, and have the same sent to different sections of the State for actual experiment by practical farmers; and the person so experimenting shall be required to make a careful report of the results, which shall be registered in the office of said Department, and a certified copy of the same shall be transmitted to the contributor.

SEC. 22. That all moneys arising from the tax or licenses, from fines and forfeitures, fees for registration and sale of lands not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be kept on a separate account by the Treasurer, as a fund for the exclusive use and benefit of the Department of Agriculture; and until such fund can be made availa-

ble, as aforesaid, the Treasurer shall loan to said Department, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, upon the warrant of the Governor, the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, for two years from this date, which sum shall be refunded to the Treasury by the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

SEC. 23. This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification; but the tax, forfeitures and penalties herein prescribed, concerning the sale of commercial fertilizers, shall not be enforced against any parties in the sale of any such fertilizers now on hand in this State; *Provided*, said parties shall render to the Governor, on or before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, under oath, taken before any person authorized to administer the same, an itemized statement of all such fertilizers, giving brand, name, manufacturer, and number of tons of same and obtain a license for the sale thereof as herein provided; *Provided*, that this Act shall not apply to purchases already made.

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE, IMMIGRATION AND STATISTICS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,

SEC. 1. That an Act entitled an Act to establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and for the encouragement of Sheep Husbandry, be and the same is hereby corrected and amended, by striking out in section 18, of said Act, the words, "and he shall also pay a tax of fifty cents per ton for every ton sold."

SEC. 2. That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

At a meeting held in the Executive office, March the 21st, 1877, at which were present His Excellency Governor Z. B. Vance; the State Geologist, Prof. W. C. Kerr; the Master of

the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, S. B. Alexander ; the President of the State Agricultural Society, Thomas M. Holt ; and the President of the State Agricultural College, Hon. K. P. Battle, LL.D., the organization of the Board was completed by the election of James R. Thigpen, of Edgecombe ; and Jonathan Evans, of Cumberland.

The following officers were elected by the Board :

L. L. Polk, of Anson, Commissioner.

Thos. J. Robinson, of Cumberland, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. A. R. Ledoux, of New York, Analytical Chemist.

George Warnecke, of Germany, Assistant Chemist.

William B. Phillips, of Orange, Assistant Chemist.

The Commissioner and Chemist are each allowed a clerk.

Besides the correspondence and exchange effected with officials of similar Departments in other States, this Department has a list of one hundred and seventy-one Special Correspondents, and about eighteen hundred Township Correspondents ; representing every county and almost every township in the State. Through their assistance the Commissioner is enabled to collect specimens of the products of their respective counties ; to distribute seeds, to collect and disseminate such information as relates to their varied industries, resources and conditions.

Attached to the office of the Department, is an Agricultural Museum, in which each county has a neat case for the display of its agricultural and manufactured products—all arranged in alphabetical order.

In the office is a Library of over five hundred volumes of Agricultural works, besides charts of our coast and various maps. To this may be added the valuable contribution of papers, journals and periodicals, received regularly from all parts of the Union.*

Although the Department is yet in its infancy, and the system as established by the Act, is more comprehensive in its general design than that of similar Departments in other States ; and

* For a detailed statement of the operations of the Department in all its branches, see Report of the Commissioner made to the Board, dated Janu 6th, 1873.

while it has had to contend with those difficulties which seem unavoidable in the inauguration of any enterprise of magnitude, yet its work has been received with interest and almost universal favor among the people of the State.

CHAPTER II.

Historical Sketch of North Carolina from 1584, to 1879, embracing a list of Executive and State Officers from 1683 to 1879, and also of the Delegates in each Convention from 1776 to 1875, and a list of Representatives in Congress from 1774 to 1879.

The period embracing the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was one of the brightest and most exciting in English history, and, in all the brilliant retinue who enjoyed at that time the favor of the Crown, there is no name so justly held in grateful esteem and remembrance by North Carolinians, as that of Sir Walter Raleigh. The Convention of 1788, held nearly 200 years after his death, very fitly and gracefully expressed its admiration for his high moral and intellectual qualities, in perpetuating his name, by conferring it on the Capitol of the State, an act alike honorable to the Convention and due to his memory. His active, aggressive spirit was very naturally moved by the excited and general interest that agitated the principal maritime powers of Europe, and especially the Court of England, in regard to the New World, and obtaining Letters Patent from the Crown he fitted out an expedition, consisting of two vessels, that sailed on the 27th of April, A. D. 1584, and landed on what is now known as Ocracoke Island, in the county of Carteret, on the 4th day of July of that year. Unable to find an entrance from the sea, the two barks sailed northward, and steering along the coast, they passed through what is now known as New Inlet, landed on Roanoke Island, and took formal possession of the country in the name of the Queen. Thus the pioneer movement was inaugurated, guided by the sagacious and indomitable Raleigh, which was to result in developing one of the mightiest

countries on earth. The voyagers returned to England in September of the same year. They pictured in glowing colors the beauties and attractions, as discovered during their sojourn on Roanoke Island. Their enthusiasm strengthened the spirit of conquest and greed for enlarged dominion among the crowned heads of Europe. Avarice, and the love of adventure among the subjects, led captive their imaginations and portrayed the new continent as invested in all the ideal charms of a fairy-land.

During the year following (April, 1585), another expedition under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh was sent to Roanoke, consisting of over one hundred persons. These returned to England after a year's absence. Still another was sent out by him in 1586, in charge of John White, who was commissioned as "Governor of the City of Raleigh" which was to be established on the island. White returned to England, leaving about one hundred men women and children, among whom was his daughter, Eleanor Dare, wife of one of the assistants, and who on the 18th of August, became the mother of the first child (Virginia Dare) born of English parents in the New World.

England at this time was vigorously engaged in a war with Spain—a country that was then in the zenith of its power. The statesmanship of Raleigh was no less needed in the councils of his Queen, than his valor was in the field during the time of his country's great peril. Hence, it was not until the year 1590 that he could again turn his attention to his colony, and possessions in America. Vessels, laden with abundant provisions for the colonists, reached Roanoke Island, but a long and fruitless search revealed no trace of them. Five expeditions were fitted out at the expense of this man, to discover if possible, the fate of his unfortunate friends, but without avail. Despairing of establishing his colonies, he abandoned his possessions after devoting many years of anxious labor and expending about \$200,000. His ignominious death by a judicial murder, sanctioned by a government to which he had patriotically devoted the best energies of his great mind and life, must, for all time, stand out conspicuously on the darkest page of her high crimes.

For about a half century, no systematic effort was made to

establish colonies on the soil of Carolina; meanwhile they were being planted on the coast of Virginia and further North. During that period, scattering numbers sought refuge from religious persecution in the wilds of the forests throughout our coast section, braving perils and enduring hardships and privations from which hearts less devoted to God must have shrunk in terror. Others, impelled by cupidity and avarice, sought the advantages of an unoccupied field for the purposes of traffic with the Indians. Not until 1653 (69 years after the landing of Raleigh's two vessels on Roanoke Island) was there a permanent settlement made in North Carolina. In 1663, by a Grant from King Charles II., all of the country lying between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and included within the 31° and 36° parallels of latitude, was given to certain men therein named, with power to establish a form of government. This country was called Carolina. In the same year William Drummond (whose name still designates the lake in Dismal Swamp) was appointed Governor of the colony of Carolina.

The affairs and relations of the colonists began now to assume shape. The territory was divided into counties, governors were appointed, and assemblies established to frame laws for local government. The most noticeable feature that characterized the action of all bodies of these early settlers, whether in a representative, or primary capacity, was their great caution and vigilance to preserve inviolate, the leading principles of good government,—*freedom of conscience and security from taxation without the consent of the governed.*

Under the second charter of Charles II., (1665,) enlarging the powers of the Grantees, the limits of Carolina included a large part of Mexico, all of Texas, all of our territory south of 36° 30' and west of Arkansas, and all of the cotton-growing States of the Union, viz: North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—containing in all about 1,000,000 square miles. In 1690, that portion of the province lying north of the Santee river, was styled North Carolina, and the four southern counties were called South Carolina. From this period began that long series of

oppressions and grievances which finally culminated in the overthrow of British rule and established the Independence of the colonies. Every conceivable scheme for making the meagre earnings of the colonists tributary to the exchequer of the British realm, was devised by direct, indirect and discriminating taxes. Venal, capricious, arrogant and tyrannical rulers, with pliant subordinates, were appointed, who, by their ambitious assumption of royal prerogatives, outraged every principle of justice, until goaded to resistance, the colonists, whose remonstrances and forbearance were alike unheeded, with a sublimity of moral resolve unsurpassed in the annals of the world, defied a giant power—struck for freedom, and won it.

The most prominent legislative acts of North Carolina in the great drama of the Revolution may be briefly mentioned. In 1773, the Speaker of the House of Commons, John Harvey, laid before that body appeals from several other colonies for its concurrence in the appointment of a committee to inquire into the wrongs imposed by England on the colonists. This was the first legislative act that led to the Revolution.

On the 25th day of August, 1774, the Assembly or Congress met in Newberne, in defiance of the proclamations and denunciations of royal authority. This body was composed of 41 members, representing 29 counties and 5 towns, and John Harvey was chosen Speaker. Among other important measures adopted, was one endorsing the plan for a general Congress in Philadelphia in September, and the appointment of delegates with instructions to resist all unconstitutional oppression. In February, 1775, John Harvey issued a call for the Assembly to meet at Newberne on the 4th day of the following April, and also issued a notice to the people to send delegates from all of the counties and towns to hold a convention at the same time and place. Governor Martin denounced this act by a proclamation, notwithstanding which, the two bodies met. They pledged their determined support to the action of the Continental Congress, held in Philadelphia Sept. 4th, 1774. The Assembly was dissolved by the proclamation of the Governor. It met again, however, at the same place. On the 20th of May, 1775,

the people of Mecklenburg met in the town of Charlotte and adopted the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, a copy of which was at once sent to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and also to the Provincial Congress at Hillsboro. The following is a list of the officers and members of the Mecklenburg convention:

SIGNERS OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT CHARLOTTE, 20TH OF MAY, 1775.

Abraham Alexander, Chairman,	
J. McKnitt Alexander, Secretary,	
Adam Alexander,	Hezekiah Alexander,
Ephraim Brevard,	Zaccheus Wilson,
Hezekiah J. Balch,	Waightstill Avery,
John Phifer,	Benjamin Patton,
James Harris,	Matthew McClure,
William Kennon,	Neil Morrison,
John Ford,	Robert Irvin, —
Richard Barry,	John Flennekin,
Henry Downe,	David Reese,
Ezra Alexander,	John Davidson,
William Graham,	Richard Harris,
John Queary,	Thomas Polk, Sr.
Charles Alexander,	

Gov. Martin having abandoned the reins of Government, in the Spring of 1775, and taking refuge under the guns of His Majesty's ships on the Cape Fear, the people began to prepare vigorously for war. The Provincial Congress met at Hillsboro on the 20th of August 1775, and adopted measures for offensive and defensive war. These measures were sustained and strengthened by the vigilance and fidelity of committees of safety, and a Provincial Council chosen by this body, [and county and town committees. These latter executed all orders emanating from the Safety Committee, or from the Provincial Council.

On the 4th of April 1776, the Provincial Congress met at Halifax, this being the fourth meeting held in opposition to the

Royal Government, and at once addressed itself to perfecting the military organization of the States. On the 12th of that month, it passed a resolution expressing the readiness of our people to declare independence of the British crown. It appointed a council of safety for the State, consisting of 13 members, of which Cornelius Harnett was chairman, who at a subsequent meeting of his council at Halifax received the National Declaration of Independence. This he read at a popular meeting in that town on the 1st of August, and it was received with unbounded enthusiasm and rejoicing. On the 12th of November, a convention met at Halifax, to perfect a civil form of government, composed of the following delegates.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF 1776.

COUNTIES.	MEMBERS.
1. Anson.....	{ Thomas Wade, David Love, William Pickett, George Davidson, Charles Robertson.
2. Beaufort	{ John Barlow, Thomas Respiss, Thos. Respiss, Jr., Francis Jones, Robert Tripp.
3. Bladen.....	{
4. Bertie.....	{ Thomas Pugh, John Johnston, William Gray, Noah Hinton, Zedekiah Stone.
5. Brunswick	{ Manrice Moore, Cornelius Harnett, Archibald McLean, Lewis Dupree, William Lord.
6. Bute*.....	{ James Denton, Thomas Eaton, Philemon Hawkins, Benjamin Sewall, Benjamin Ward.
7. Craven.....	{ James Coor, William Bryan, John Bryan, Christopher Neale, John Tilghman.
8. Carteret.....	{ Solomon Shepard, Brice Williams, William Forden, John Easton, Thos. Chalwick.

*Divided in 1779 into Warren and Franklin.

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| 9. Currituck..... | { Samuel Jarvis, James White, Kedar Marchant, Hollowell Williams, Thomas Williams. |
| 10. Chowan..... | { James Blount, Thomas Benbury, Thomas Jones, Luke Sumner, Jacob Hunter. |
| 11. Cumberland..... | { |
| 12. Chatham... .. | { Ambrose Ramsey, John Birdsong, Mial Scurlock, Isaiah Hogan, Jeduthan Harper. |
| 13. Dobbs†..... | { Richard Caswell, Simon Bright, Abraham St eppard, Benjamin Exum, Andrew Bas. |
| 14. Duplin..... | { James Kenan, Thomas Gray, William Dickson, William Taylor, James Gillespie. |
| 15. Edgecombe | { William Haywood, Elisha Battle, Jonas Johnston, Isaac Sessums, William Horn. |
| 16. Granville..... | { Thomas Person, Robert Lewis, Memucan Hunt, Thornton Yancey, John Oliver. |
| 17. Guilford | { David Caldwell, Joseph Hinds, Ralph Gorrell, Charles Bruce, Isham Browder. |
| 18. Hyde..... | { Joseph Hancock, John Jordan, Benjamin Parmerle, William Russell, Abraham Jones. |
| 19. Hertford. | { Lawrence Baker, William Murfree, Robert Sumner, Day Ridley, James Wright. |
| 20. Halifax | { John Bradford, James Hogan, Willis Alston, Samuel Weldon, Benjamin McCulloch. |
| 21. Johnston..... | { Needham Bryan, Jr., Samuel Smith, Jr., John Stephens, Henry Pain, Alexander Averyt. |
| 22. Mecklenburg..... | { Jno. Phifer, Robert Irwin, Zaccheus Wilson, Hezekiah Alexander, Waightstill Avery. |
| 23. Martin | { William Williams, Whitmell Hill, Thomas Hunter, John Hardison, Samuel Smithwick. |
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†Divided in 1791 into Glasgow and Lenoir. Glasgow was changed in 1799 to Greene;

24. New Hanover..... { John Ashe, Samuel Ashe, John Devane, Sampson Mosely, John Hollingsworth.
25. Northampton..... { Allen Jones, Jephtha Atherton, James Ingram, Howell Edmunds, Robert Peaples.
26. Onslow..... { John Spicer, Thomas Johnston, Benejah Doty, Edward Starkey, Henry Ruodes.
27. Orange..... { James Saunders, William Moore, John McCabe, John Atkinson, John Paine.
28. Perquimans..... { Benjamin Harvey, Miles Harvey, Thomas Harvey, William Hooper, William Skinner.
29. Pasquotank..... { Henry Abbott, Devotion Davis, Isaac Gregory, Dempsey Burgess, Lemuel Sawyer.
30. Pitt..... { Benjamin May, William Robson, James Gorham, George Evans, Edward Salter.
31. Rowan..... { Griffith Rutherford, Matthew Lock, William Sharpe, James Smith, John Brevard.
32. Surry..... {
33. Tyrrell..... { Peter Wynn, Jeremiah Frazier, Isham Webb, Stephen Lee, Benjamin Blount.
34. Tryon†..... { Joseph Harden, Robert Abernathy, William Graham, William Alston, John Barber.
35. Wake..... { Tignal Jones, James Jones, Michael Rogers, John Rice, Britain Fuller, William Brown.

TOWNS.

—, Bath; Parker Quire, Brunswick; Thomas Hadley, Campbellton; Joseph Hewes, Edenton; Willie Jones, Halifax; William Johnston, Hillsboro; Abner Nash, Newbern; David Nisbet, Salisbury; William Hooper, Wilmington.

†Divided in 1791 into Lincoln and Rutherford.

Richard Caswell, of Dobbs county (now Lenoir), was chosen President of the Convention. The Constitution and Bill of Rights were adopted on the 18th of December. All the machinery for operating a civil government was perfected. The election of Governor by the constitution devolved upon the Legislature, and by an ordinance of the body, the following named State officers were elected for the first term: Richard Caswell, Governor; James Glasgow, Secretary of State; Cornelius Harnett, Thomas Parson, William Day, William Haywood, Edward Starkey, Joseph Leech, and Thomas Eaton, Councillors of State.

Thus the sovereignty of the people in a distinctive, organized capacity was declared, based upon the great principles of truth, equity and justice. The struggles, trials, sufferings and sacrifices of this people, during the dark years which preceded this event, forms a chapter in their history which for constancy, endurance, devotion and deeds of moral heroism, is not surpassed in the annals of America.

On North Carolina soil was planted the first English colony; on her soil was born the first child of English parents, and on her soil was poured the first blood as a libation to Liberty. Her Provincial Congress was the first to declare to the Continental Congress the readiness of her people to absolve their allegiance to the British Crown, and in Mecklenburg county, the first Declaration of Independence was made. The first to consecrate their State to civil liberty, always among the foremost in their sacrifices to achieve Independence, may the noble example of our patriot fathers inspire their descendants for all time with a jealous regard for constitutional rights and for the preservation of a free system of government.

The necessities evolved by our progress as a State demanded some changes in our organic law to adapt it to our advanced condition, and accordingly, by an Act of Assembly in January, 1835, a convention of the people was called. This convention met in the city of Raleigh, on the 4th of June, 1835, and was composed of the following delegates:

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF 1835.

Anson—William A. Morris, Joseph White.
Ashe—Alexander B. McMillan, George Bower.
Beaufort—Joshua Tayloe, Richard H. Bonner.
Bertie—David Outlaw, Joseph B. G. Roulhac.
Bladen—John Owen, Samuel B. Andres.
Brunswick—Frederick J. Hill, William R. Hall.
Buncombe—David L. Swain, James Gudger.
Burke—Burgess S. Gaither, Samuel P. Carson.
Cabarrus—Daniel M. Barringer, Christopher Melchor.
Camden—Willie McPherson, George Ferebee.
Carteret—Wallace H. Styron, James W. Bryan.
Caswell—William A. Lea, Calvin Graves.
Chatham—Joseph Ramsey, Hugh McQueen.
Chowan—Joseph B. Skinner, Samuel T. Sawyer.
Columbus—Alexander Troy, Absalom Powell.
Craven—William Gaston, Richard D. Spaight.
Cumberland—John D. Toomer, Archibald McDairmid.
Currituck—Gideon C. Marchant, Isaac Baxter.
Davidson—John A. Hogan, John L. Hargrave.
Duplin—Jeremiah Pearsall, John E. Hussey.
Edgecombe—Louis D. Wilson, Pheasanton S. Sugg.
Franklin—Henry J. G. Ruffin, William P. Williams.
Gates—Riddick Gatling, Whitmel Stallings.
Granville—Robert B. Gilliam, Josiah Crudup.
Greene—Jesse Speight, Thomas Hooker.
Guilford—John M. Morehead, Jonathan Parker.
Halifax—John Branch, Joseph J. Daniel.
Haywood—William Welch, Joseph Cathey.
Hertford—Isaac Pipkin, Kenneth Rayner.
Hyde—Wilson B. Hodges, Alexander F. Gaston.
Iredell—Samuel King, John M. Young.
Johnston—Jesse Adams, Hillory Wilder.
Jones—William Huggins, James W. Howard.
Lenoir—James Cox.
Lincoln—Bartlett Shipp, Henry Cansler.
Macon—Benjamin S. Brittan, James W. Guinn.
Martin—Jesse Cooper, Asa Biggs.
Mecklenburg—James M. Hutchison, Isaac Grier.
Montgomery—John B. Martin, James L. Gaines.
Moore—John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers.

Nash—John Arrington, William W. Boddie.
 New Hanover—Lewis H. Marsteller, Owen Holmes.
 Northampton—Roderick B. Gary, Samuel Calvert.
 Onslow—David W. Saunders, John A. Averitt.
 Orange—James S. Smith, William Montgomery.
 Pasquotank—Richard H. Ramsey, John L. Bailey.
 Perquimans—Jonathan H. Jacocks, Jesse Wilson.
 Person—Moses Chambers, John W. Williams.
 Pitt—Robert Williams, Sr., John Joyner.
 Randolph—Alexander Gray, Benjamin Elliott.
 Richmond—Alfred Dockery, Henry W. Harrington.
 Robeson—John W. Powell, Richard C. Bunting.
 Rockingham—Edward T. Brodnax, John L. Lesueur.
 Rowan—Charles Fisher, John Giles.
 Rutherford—John McD. Carson, Theodorick F. Birchett.
 Sampson—William B. Meares, Thomas I. Faison.
 Stokes—Matthew R. Moore, Emanuel Shober.
 Surry—Mashack Franklin, William P. Dobson.
 Tyrrell—Hezekiah G. Spruill, Joseph Halsey.
 Wake—Henry Seawell, Kimbrough Jones.
 Warren—Nathaniel Macon, Weldon N. Edwards,
 Washington—Joseph C. Norcom, Josiah Collins, Jr.
 Wayne—Gabriel Sherard, Lemuel H. Whitfield.
 Wilkes—Edmund Jones, James Wellborn.
 Yancey—Abner Jervis, Bacchus J. Smith.

Nathaniel Macon was unanimously chosen President, and E. B. Freeman, Clerk.

Among the important changes effected were the abrogation of the Borough System in representation, annulling the right of suffrage in persons of color, the transfer of the election of Governor from the Legislature to the people and extending his term of office to two years, and appointing biennial, instead of annual sessions of the General Assembly, and relieving the disabilities of Catholics.

The amendments were adopted in the convention by a vote of yeas 81, noes 20, and subsequently ratified by the people through an affirmative vote of 26,771, against a negative vote of 21,606. In 1857 by an Act of Assembly the Constitution was amended by

removing the freehold qualification of electors that had previously existed.

From 1835 to 1861, the prosperity of the State was steady and increasing.

The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 to the Presidency of the United States, by a sectional party, avowedly opposed to slavery, was deemed sufficient cause for the secession of the slave holding States.

On the 30th day of January, 1861, the Legislature passed an Act submitting to the people the question whether they would meet in convention to consider their federal relations, and the proposition was voted down. Each of the States of the Southern section having met in convention and passed ordinances of Secession, and President Lincoln having issued a proclamation calling upon all of the States for their quota of 75,000 troops for the coercion of seceding States, Governor Ellis issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session, May 1st, 1861. This body promptly passed a bill calling a convention to meet in Raleigh on the 20th day of that month. The convention met on that day, and was composed of the following delegates:

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF 1861.

Alamance—Thomas Ruffin, Giles Mebane.

Alexander—A. C. Stewart.

Anson—Albert Myers, James A. Leak.

Ashe—Joel E. Foster.

Beaufort—W. J. Ellison, E. J. Warren.

Bertie—S. B. Spruill, James Bond.

Bladen—Thos. D. McDowell.

Brunswick—Thos. D. Meares.

Buncombe—N. W. Woodfin.

Burke—Jno. C. McDowell.

Cabarrus—Caleb Phifer.

Caldwell—Edmund W. Jones.

Camden—Dennis D. Ferebee.

Carteret—Charles R. Thomas.

Caswell—Bedford Brown, Jno. A. Graves.

Catawba—P. C. Henkel.
Chatham—J. H. Headen, J. Manning, Jr., L. J. Merritt.
Cherokee—Allen T. Davidson.
Chowan—Richard Dillard.
Cleaveland—W. J. T. Miller, J. W. Tracy.
Columbus—Richard Wooten.
Craven—George Green, John D. Whitford.
Cumberland—David McNeill, Warren Winslow.
Currituck—Henry M. Shaw.
Davidson—B. C. Douthitt, B. A. Kittrell.
Davie—Robert Sprouse.
Duplin—Wm. J. Houston, Joseph T. Rhodes.
Edgecombe—Wm. S. Battle, George Howard, Jr.
Forsythe—Rufus L. Patterson, Thos. J. Wilson.
Franklin—Archibald D. Williams.
Gaston—Sidney X. Johnston.
Gates—Alfred J. Walton.
Granville—T. L. Hargrove, A. W. Venable, S. S. Royster.
Greene—Wm. A. Darden, Jr.
Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, Jno. A. Gilmer, Robert P. Dick.
Halifax—Chas. J. Gee*, Richard H. Smith.
Harnett—Archibald S. McNeill.
Haywood—William Hicks.
Henderson—W. M. Shipp.
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner.
Hyde—Edward L. Mann.
Iredell—Anderson Mitchell, Thos. A. Allison.
Jackson—W. H. Thomas.
Johnston—Claudius B. Sanders, W. A. Smith.
Jones—William Foy.
Lenoir—John C. Washington.
Lincoln—William Lander.
Macon—C. D. Smith.
Madison—Joseph A. McDowell.
Martin—Asa Biggs.
McDowell—James H. Greenlee.
Mecklenburg—William Johnston, James W. Osborne.
Montgomery—Samuel H. Christian.
Moore—Hector Turner.
Nash—Archibald H. Arrington.

*L. W. Batchelor contested the seat of Mr. Gee, and upon investigation it was found that Mr. Batchelor was elected, and Mr. Gee resigned.

New Hanover—W. S. Ashe, Robert H. Cowan.
 Northampton—David A. Barnes, John M. Moody.
 Onslow—Edward W. Ward.
 Orange—Wm. A. Graham, John Berry.
 Pasquotank—Rufus K. Speed.
 Perquimans—Joseph S. Cannon.
 Person—John W. Cunningham.
 Pitt—Bryan Grimes, F. B. Satterthwaite.
 Randolph—Wm. J. Long, Alfred G. Foster.
 Richmond—Walter F. Leak.
 Robeson—John P. Fuller, John C. Sutherland.
 Rockingham—David S. Reid, Edward T. Brodnax.
 Rowan—Burton Craige, Hamilton C. Jones.
 Rutherford—Jason H. Carson, Micajah Durham.
 Sampson—Robert A. Mosely, Thomas Bunting.
 Stanly—Eben Hearne.
 Stokes—John Hill.
 Surry—T. V. Hamlin.
 Tyrell—Eli Spruill.
 Union—H. M. Houston.
 Wake—Geo. E. Badger, K. P. Battle, W. W. Holden.
 Warren—Weldon N. Edwards, Francis A. Thornton.
 Washington—Wm. S. Pettigrew.
 Watauga—J. W. Council.
 Wayne—Geo. V. Strong, E. A. Thompson.
 Wilkes—James Calloway, Peter Eller.
 Yadkin—R. F. Armfield.
 Yancey—M. P. Penland.

NOTE.—Delegates elected to fill vacancies in adjourned session of Convention, Nov. 18th, 1861, caused by death or resignation :

J. H. Bryson, Cherokee.	R. A. Caldwell, Rowan.
James Dickson, Duplin.	David Schenck, Lincoln.
George Setzer, Catawba.	Robt. Strange, New Hanover.
Neill McKay, Bladen.	P. A. Atkinson, Pitt.
T. B. Lyon, Granville.	J. B. Jones, Currituck.
A. M. Bogle, Alexander.	

Vacancies in the second adjourned session of the Convention, Jan. 20th, 1862, were filled by the following delegates:

D. W. Bagley, Martin.	G. W. Michael, Rutherford.
D. H. Starbuck, Forsythe.	J. M. Strong, Mecklenburg.
M. J. McDuffie, Cumberland.	A. J. Murrill, Onslow.
L. N. B. Battle, Nash.	

Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, was chosen president, and Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, was made secretary. On the 1st day of the session an ordinance was unanimously adopted, which declared "that the union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State."

Thus North Carolina took position with her Southern sisters, and at once began to prepare vigorously for the conflict which was now inevitable. As in the Revolution, as in all great emergencies in which she conceived her honor and her rights to be involved, she displayed a self-sacrificing devotion of which any people, in any age, might be justly proud. She gave to the Southern army more than 120,000 of her sons, exceeding a ratio of one man to every six of her entire white population. Almost every fireside had its representative in the army, and their noble and heroic record is traced in blood on the melancholy pages of the long and desperate struggle from Big Bethel to Bentonsville and Appomattox.

The convention of 1861 made the sessions of the General Assembly annual, instead of biennial.*

Z. B. Vance was elected Governor in 1862, and again in 1864, but, on the surrender of the Southern armies, in May, 1865, he was arrested and his office declared vacant by the military authority of the federal government.

*DELEGATES ELECTED BY THE CONVENTION TO THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

For the State at Large--George Davis and W. W. Avery.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

1st District—W. N. H. Smith.	5th District—J. M. Morehead.
2d District—Thomas Ruffin.	6th District—R. C. Puryear.
3d District—Thos. D. McDowell.	7th District—Burton Craige.
4th District—A. W. Venable.	8th District—A. T. Davidson.

The arm of military power ruled with relentless vigor in both sections during these four years of strife, but in two of the States—North Carolina and New York—the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was sacredly observed, and in North Carolina the military was kept subordinate to the civil authority. Upon the surrender of the Southern forces, martial law was established throughout the South, and a military order was issued abolishing slavery. W. W. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor, and under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, Governor Holden issued a Proclamation for an election to be held for delegates to a Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the second day of October, 1865. Also for an election for members of the General Assembly, to meet on the 4th Monday in November, and also for Representatives to the Federal Congress. The Convention met on the day appointed, and was composed of the following delegates:

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF 1865-'66.

Alamance: Giles Mebane, John W McCauley.
Alexander: E M Stephenson.
Anson: Wm G Smith, L L Polk.
Ashe and Alleghany: Mr. Baker.
Beaufort: R S Donnell, E J Warren.
Bertie: Lewis Thompson, John Pool.
Bladen: Duncan Kelly.
Brunswick: Daniel L Russell, Sr.
Buncombe: L L Stewart.
Burke: Tod R Caldwell.
Cabarrus: Dr L S Bingham.
Caldwell: Rufus L Patterson.
Camden: Dennis D Ferebee.
Carteret: James Rumley.
Caswell: Bedford Brown, M McGehee.
Catawba: J R Ellis.
Chatham: G P Moore, Robert Love, John A McDonald.
Cherokee: G W Dickey.
Chowan: R H Winborne.
Cleaveland: D Beam, R Swan.

Columbus: A J Jones.
Craven: C C Clark, M E Manly.
Cumberland and Harnett: Neill McKay, R P Buxton, D G McRae.
Currituck: Thos J Jarvis.
Davidson: Henderson Adams, S S Jones.
Davie: D M Furches.
Duplin: D B Nicholson, W A Allen.
Edgecombe and Wilson: John Norfleet, George Howard.
Franklin: P H Winston.
Forsythe: D H Starbuck, I G Lash.
Gaston: Dr Wm Sloan.
Gates: Henry Willey.
Granville: R B Gilliam, Eugene Grissom, E B Lyon.
Greene: R J Williams.
Guilford: D F Caldwell, R P Dick, Jonathan Harris
Halifax: Edward Conigland, W W Brickell.
Haywood: W G B Garrett.
Henderson and Transylvania: A H Jones.
Hertford: Richard G Cowper.
Hyde: Jones Spencer.
Iredell: John H McLaughlin, S B Bell.
Jackson: J R Love.
Johnston: William A Smith, Simon Godwin.
Jones: F G Simmons.
Lenoir: R W King.
Lincoln: W P Bynum.
Macon: R M Henry.
Madison: G W Gahagan.
Martin: Jesse R Stubbs.
McDowell: Alney Burgin.
Mecklenburg: Thomas N Alexander, Alexander McIver.
Montgomery: J S Spencer.
Moore: A R McDonald.
Nash: A B Baines.
New Hanover: Wm A Wright, Dr H F Murphy.
Northampton: John B Odom, William Barrow.
Onslow: Isaac N Sanders.
Orange: John Berry, S F Phillips.
Pasquotank: G W Brooks.
Perquimans: Thomas Wilson.
Person: Edwin G Reade.
Pitt: Churchill Perkins, W. S. Hanrahan.
Randolph: S S Jackson, Zebedee Rush.

Richmond: Alfred Dockery.
 Robeson: Neal A McLean, Nathaniel McLean.
 Rockingham: Thomas Settle, Robert H. Ward.
 Rowan: Nathaniel Boyden, I W Jones.
 Rutherford and Polk: G W Logan, C L Harris.
 Sampson: A A McKoy, Thos I Faison.
 Stanly: James M McCorkle.
 Stokes: A H Joyce.
 Surry: Samuel Forkner.
 Tyrrell: Charles McCleese.
 Union: Sam'l H. Walkup.
 Wake: B F Moore, H A Hodge, W H Harrison.
 Warren: William Eaton, Jr., P H Joyner.
 Washington: J C Johnston.
 Watauga: Geo. W. Bradley.
 Wayne: W T Faircloth, J T Kennedy.
 Wilkes: P Smith, J Q A Bryan.
 Yadkin: Thomas Haynes.
 Yancey and Mitchell: G Garland.

At the election held in November, the following were elected from their several Districts to the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS:

1st Dist—J R Stubbs, of Martin,	5th Dist—L Hanes, of Davidson.
2d “ C C Clark, of Craven.	6th “ S H Walkup, of Union.
3d “ T C Fuller, of Cumberland	7th “ A H Jones of Henderson
4th “ Josiah Turner, Jr., Orange	

The Legislature of that winter elected to the United States Senate, Wm. A. Graham, of Orange, for the long term ; John Pool, of Pasquotank, for the short term. The term for which Mr. Pool was elected expiring on the 4th of March, 1867, the Legislature of 1866-'67 elected, as his successor, M. E. Manly, of Craven.

At the popular election held in November, 1865, Jonathan Worth, of Randolph, then Treasurer of the State, was elected Governor, and took his seat on the 28th day of December of that year. By reason of a conflict between the President and

Congress, our entire delegation were denied seats in that body. The amendments to the Constitution adopted by the Convention were submitted to the vote of the people and rejected by a vote of 19,570 *for*, to 21,552 *against*, them. This Constitution, as reported by the Convention, consisted of the original instrument of 1776, with amendments of 1835, 1857, 1861 and 1865, consolidated and systematized, with some additions to the Bill of Rights.

The differences between Congress and the President became constantly more antagonistic—the vetoes and remonstrances of the latter were disregarded by the former—oaths were imposed which amounted to a virtual disfranchisement of a large portion of our citizens—the recently liberated slaves were invested with the right of suffrage, and other prerogatives of citizenship—and the elective franchise was exercised only under the bayonet or the supervision and control of a military commander, whose office was in Charleston, South Carolina.

Under authority vested in him, by the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the 2d Military District, issued an order for an election to be held for delegates to a Convention which should meet in Raleigh on the 14th day of January, 1868. The votes were compared and certificates of election were issued by this officer. The following named delegates were by him declared to be elected :

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF 1868:

- Counties of Burke and McDowell : John S Parks, W A B Murphy.
 “ Rutherford and Polk : W H Logan, Jesse Rhodes.
 “ Yancey and Mitchell : Julius S Garland.
 “ Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania :
 Geo W Gahagan, J H Duckworth, Thos J Candler.
 “ Haywood and Jackson : W G B Garrett.
 “ Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin : Sam'l
 Forkner, Evan Benbow, Geo W Bradley and Edwin
 C Bartlett. †

† By order of Gen. Canby, the name of John G. Marler was inserted in place of Edwin C. Bartlett.

- Counties of Macon, Clay and Cherokee : Mark May, Geo W Dickey.
- “ Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander : Calvin J Cowles, Calvin C. Jones, Wesley H George, John Q A Bryan and Jerry Smith.
- “ Davie and Rowan : Allen Rose, Dr. Milton Hobbs, and Isaac M Shaver.†
- “ Cleaveland : Plato Durham.
- “ Catawba : James R Edis.
- “ Lincoln : Joseph H King.
- “ Gaston : Milo J Aydlott.
- “ Mecklenburg : Edward B. Fullings, Silas N Stilwell.
- “ Union : William Newsom.
- “ Cabarrus : W T Blume.
- “ Stanly : Levi C Morton.
- “ Anson : George Tucker, Henry Chillson.
- “ Stokes : R F Petree.
- “ Forsythe : E B Teague.
- “ Davidson : Isaac Kinney, S Mullican.
- “ Randolph : T L L Cox, R F Trogden.
- “ Guilford : G W Welker, A W Tourgee.
- “ Rockingham : H Barnes, John French.
- “ Caswell : Wilson Carey,* P Hodnett.
- “ Alamance : Henry M Ray.
- “ Person : William Merritt.
- “ Orange : E M Holt, J W Graham.
- “ Chatham : J A McDonald, W T Gunter.
- “ Wake : S D Franklin, J P Andrews, B S D Williams, James H Harris.*
- “ Granville : J W Ragland, J I Moore and C Mayo.*
- “ Warren : John A Hyman,* John Rea l.
- “ Franklin : John H Williamson,* Jas T Harris.
- “ Cumberland : W A Mann, J W Hocd.*
- “ Harnett : J M Turner.
- “ Moore : S S McDonald.
- “ Montgomery : Geo A Graham.
- “ Richmond : R T Long, Sr.
- “ Wayne : H L Grant, J Hollowell.
- “ Johnston : Dr. James Hay, Nathan Gulley.
- “ Greene : J M Patrick.
- “ Wilson : W Daniel.
- “ Nash : Jacob Ing.

†By order of Gen. Canby, the name of James McCubbins was inserted in place of Isaac M. Shaver.

* Colored members.

County of	Halifax : Henry Epps,* J H Renfrow, W J T Hayes.*
"	Northampton : R C Parker, H T Grant.
"	Edgecombe : J H Baker, Henry A Dowd. Henry C Cherry *
"	Lenoir : R W King.
"	Brunswick : Edwin Legg.
"	Columbus : Haynes Lennon.
"	Robeson : Joshua L Nance, O S Hayes.
"	Bladen : A W Fisher, F F French.
"	New Hanover : J C Abbott, S S Ashley and A H Gal- loway.*
"	Duplin : J W Peterson,* Sam'l Highsmith.*
"	Sampson : Sylvester Carter. Alexander Williams.
"	Tyrrell and Washington : E W Jones.
"	Martin : Samuel W Watts.
"	Bertie : P D Robbins,* Bryant Lee.*
"	Hertford : J B Hare.
"	Gates : Thomas D Hoffler.
"	Chowan : John R French.
"	Perquimans : Dr Wm Nicholson.
"	Pasquotank and Camden : C C Pool, M Taylor.
"	Currituck : Thos. Sanderlin. .
"	Craven : David Heaton, W H S Sweet, C D Pierson.*
"	Onslow : Jasper Etheridge.
"	Carteret : Abraham Congleton.
"	Beaufort : W B Rodman, William Stilley.
"	Pitt : Byron Laffin, D J Rich.
"	Hyde : Andrew J Glover.

This body met, and among the many important changes made in the organic law may be mentioned : The creation of the offices of Lieutenant Governor, and Superintendent of Public Works ; making eligible to office all male citizens who had the right to vote ; increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and giving their election and that of magistrates to the people ; abolished the County Court system, and substituted a new system of county government ; made the meetings of the Legislature annual ; established a Penitentiary ; ordered a census of the State to be taken every ten years,

* Colored members.

the first to be taken in 1875; and made the rights of the negro equal with the white race, before the law. W. W. Holden, of Wake, who had been elected Governor for four years from the 1st day of January, 1869, was inaugurated July 4th, 1868. Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, was Lieutenant Governor and *ex officio* President of the Senate.

The Legislature of 1870-'71 impeached Governor Holden, and he was removed from office. Lieutenant Governor Caldwell assumed the duties of Governor. An act was passed by the Legislature April 3d, 1871, appointing an election to be held August 3d, 1871, upon the question of holding a Convention, and it was defeated by a vote of 86,007 *for*, to 93,352 *against*, it. At the regular election in 1872, Tod R. Caldwell was elected Governor, and Curtis H. Brogden Lieutenant Governor, for four years from the 1st of January, 1873. The Constitution of 1868 had been found ill-suited, in many essential particulars, to the interests and condition of our people; and the Legislature of 1872-'73, among the amendments made to that instrument, abolished the office of Superintendent of Public Works; changed the sessions of the General Assembly from annual to biennial terms, and abrogated the clause ordering the census of the State to be taken. Governor Caldwell died July 11th, 1874, and was succeeded for the unexpired term by Lient. Gov. Brogden. In March, 1875, the Legislature passed an act proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, and providing for a Convention, restricted in its action to the consideration of these proposed amendments. The Convention met in Raleigh on the 6th of September, and was composed of the following delegates:

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF 1875.

Alamance: James E Boyd.	Buncombe: T L Clingman, David Coleman.
Alexander: Reuben Watts.	Burke: A C Avery.
Alleghany: E L Vaughan.	Cabarrus: R ^W Allison.
Anson: R T Bennett.	Caldwell: E W Jones.
Ashe: J O Wilcox.	Camden: J L Chamberlain.
Beaufort & Pamlico: J E Shepherd	Caswell: E B Withers, Wilson Cary*
Bertie: F W Bell.	

*Colored member.

Bladen: A McDonald.	McDowell: S J Neal.
Brunswick: E W Taylor.	Mecklenburg: Rufus Barringer and W M Kerr.
Carteret: James Rumley.	Mitchell: J W Bowman.
Catawba: M L McCorkle.	Montgomery: Allen Jordan.
Chataam: John Manning and W F Strowd.	Moore: W M Black.
Cherokee & Graham: J W Cooper	Nash: B H Bunn
Chowan: John R Page. *	New Hanover and Pender: G Z French, S H Manning and J H Smythe *
Clay: J S Anderson.	Northampton: Wm Barrow.
Cleaveland: Plato Durham.	Onslow: James G Scott.
Columbus: Forney George.	Orange: Josian Turner and W N Patterson.
Craven: R F Lehman and John S Mannix.	Pasquotank: W J Munden.
Cumberland: R P Buxton and J Blocker.	Perquimans: J W Albertson.
Currituck: W H Cowell.	Person: J W Cunningham
Dare: G B Bliven.	Pitt: T J Jarvis and W M King.
Davidson: F C Robbins and B B Roberts	Polk: N B Hampton.
Davie: Charles Price.	Ramolph: J W Bean, and A M Lowe.
Duplin: J N Stallings and Wm Farrior.	Richmond: O H Dockery.
Edgecombe: W P Mabson * and A McCabe.	Robeson: D Sinclair and C A McEachin.
Forsythe: W H Wheeler.	Rockingham: D S Reid and J T Morhead
Franklin: W F Green.	Rowan: F E Skober and John S Henderson.
Gaston: Jonas Hoffman.	Rutherford: James Justice.
Gates: W P Roberts.	Sampson: Wm Kirby and S J Faison
Granville: I J. Young and J A Bullock.	Stanly: Joseph Marshall.
Green: Joseph Dixon.	Stokes: W W McCaniess
Guilford: A W Tourgee and A S Holton.	Surry: Joseph Dobson
Halifax: J E O'Hara* and J J Goodwin.	Swain: E Everett.
Harnett: J H Harrington.	Transylvania: G W Wilson.
Haywood: Sam'l L Love.	Tyrrell: Edward Ransom.
Henderson: John F Woodfin.	Union: T W Redwine.
Hertford: J J Horton.	Wake: M C Hodge, A L Davis, J J Nowell and R C Badger.
Hyde: W S Carter.	Warren: J W Thorne and J O Crosby.*
Iredell: T A Nicholson and C A Summers.	Washington: J M Bateman.
Jackson: G W Spake.	Watauga: Hervy Bingham.
Johnston: B R Hinnant and P T Massey.	Wayne: W T Faircloth and G H Grantham.
Jones: J F Scott.	Wilkes: T J Dula and J Q A Bryan.
Lenoir: R W King.	Wilson: R W Singletary.
Lincoln: Caleb Motz.	Yadkin: B F Jones.
Macon: W N Allman.	Yancey: C R Byrd.
Madison: J G Anderson.	
Martin: C B Hassell.	

* Colored members.

The amendments of greatest importance adopted by this Convention, and which were ratified by a vote of 120,159, to 106,554, were the establishment of separate schools for the races; of a Department of Agriculture; of Criminal and Inferior Courts; the election of Magistrates by the Legislature; reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts; disfranchising persons convicted of infamous crimes; and limiting the *per diem* of members of the General Assembly to four dollars, for sixty days, to each session.

With laws guaranteeing ample and equal protection to all of her citizens; administered by native sons distinguished for their devotion to the State, her future is indeed hopeful and auspicious.

CHAPTER III.

EXECUTIVE AND STATE OFFICERS UNDER THE LORDS PROPRIETORS UNDER CHARTER OF CHARLES II. FROM 1663 TO 1729.

DATE.	NAMES.	DATE.	NAMES.
1663	William Drummond.	....	Henderson Walker.
1667	Samuel Stevens.	1704	Robert Daniel.
1674	Sir George Carteret..	....	Sir Nathaniel Johnson.
1667	Sir George Eastchurch.	....	Thomas Carey.
....	— Miller, Deputy.	1712	Edward Hyde.
....	— John Culpepper.	1712	George Pollock.
1683	Seth Sothel.	1713	Charles Eden.
1689	Phillip Ludwell.	1724	George Burrington.
1693	Thomas Smith.	1725	Sir George Everhard.
1694	John Archdale.	1729	The Lords Proprietors sur-
1698	Thomas Harvey.		rendered their charters to the Crown.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CROWN.

DATE.	NAMES.	DATE.	NAMES.
1730	George Burrington.	1753	Matthew Rowan.
1734	Gabriel Johnston.	1765	William Tryon.
1753	Arthur Dobbs.	1771	Josiah Martin.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DATE.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.
1776....	Richard Caswell - - - -	Lenoir.
1779....	Abner Nash - - - -	Craven.
1781....	Thomas Burke - - - -	Orange.
1782....	Alexander Martin - - - -	Guilford.
1784....	Richard Caswell - - - -	Lenoir.
1787....	Samuel Johnston - - - -	Chowan.
1789....	Alexander Martin - - - -	Guilford.
1792....	Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr. - - -	Craven.
1795....	Samuel Ashe - - - -	New Hanover.
1798....	William R. Davie - - - -	Halifax.
1799....	Benjamin Williams - - - -	Moore.
1802...	James Turner - - - -	Warren.
1805...	Nathaniel Alexander - - - -	Mecklenburg.
1807....	Benjamin Williams - - - -	Moore.
1808....	David Stone - - - -	Bertie.
1810...	Benjamin Smith - - - -	Brunswick.
1811...	William Hawkins - - - -	Warren.
1814....	William Miller - - - -	Warren.
1817....	John Branch - - - -	Halifax.
1820....	Jesse Franklin - - - -	Surry.
1821....	Gabriel Holmes - - - -	Sampson.
1824....	Hutchins G. Burton - - - -	Halifax.
1827....	James Iredell - - - -	Chowan.
1828....	John Owen - - - -	Bladen.
1830....	Montford Stokes - - - -	Wilkes.
1832....	David L. Swain - - - -	Buncombe.
1835....	Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr. - - -	Craven.

GOVERNORS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

DATE.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.
1837....	Edward B. Dudley - - - -	New Hanover.
1841...	John M. Morehead - - - -	Guilford.
1845....	William A. Graham - - - -	Orange.
1849....	Charles Manly - - - -	Wake.
1851....	David S. Reid - - - -	Rockingham.
1854....	Warren Winslow, Ex officio - -	Cumberland.
1855....	Thomas Bragg - - - -	Northampton.
1859....	John W. Ellis - - - -	Rowan.
1861....	Henry T. Clark, Ex officio - -	Edgecombe.
1863...	Zebulon B. Vance - - - -	Buncombe.
1865....	" " " - - - -	"
1865....	William W. Holden, Provisional -	Wake.
1866....	Jonathan Worth - - - -	Randolph.
1869....	William W. Holden - - - -	Wake.
1870....	Tod R. Caldwell, Ex officio - -	Burke.
1873....	" " " - - - -	"
1874....	Curtis H. Brogden, Ex officio - -	Wayne.
1877....	Zebulon B. Vance - - - -	Mecklenburg.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

DATE.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.
1869...	Tod R. Caldwell - - - -	Burke.
1873....	Curtis H. Brogden - - - -	Wayne.
1877....	Thomas J. Jarvis - - - -	Pitt.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

DATE.	NAMES.	DATE.	NAMES.
1777	James Glasgow.	1864	Charles R. Thomas.
1778	William White.	1866	R. W. Best.
1811	William Hill.	1869	Henry J. Menninger.
1859	Rufus H. Page.	1873	William H. Howerton.
1863	J. P. H. Russ.	1877	Joseph A. Engelhard.

TREASURERS.

DATE.	NAMES	DATE.	NAMES.
1776	{ Richard Caswell	1839	Charles L. Hinton.
	{ Samuel Johnston.	1843	John H. Wheeler.
1777	Memucan Hunt.	1845	Charles L. Hinton.
1787	John Haywood.	1852	Daniel W. Courts.
1827	William S. Robards.	1863	Johnathan Worth.
1830	Robert H. Burton.	1865	William Sloan.
—	William S. Mhoon.	1866	Kemp P. Battle.
1835	Samuel F. Patterson.	1869	David A. Jenkins.
1837	Daniel W. Courts.	1877	John M. Worth.

COMPTROLLERS.

DATE.	NAMES.	DATE.	NAMES.
1783	John Craven.	1836	William F. Collins.
1808	Samuel Goodwin.	1851	William J. Clarke.
1825	Joseph Hawkins.	1855	George W. Brooks.
1827	John L. Henderson.	1857	Curtis H. Brogden.
—	James Grant.	1867	S. W. Burgin.
1834	Nathan Stedman.		

AUDITORS-

DATE.	NAMES.	DATE.	NAMES.
1868		1877	
to	Henderson Adams.	to	
1873		1881	Samuel L. Love..
1873			
to			
1877	John Reilly.		

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

DATE.	NAME.	DATE.	NAME.
1868	S. S. Ashley,	1874	Stephen D. Pool,
1872	Alex. McIver,	1877	John C. Scarborough,

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS TO THE CONTINENTAL AND UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO DATE.

NAME.	FROM.	TO.	NAME.	FROM.	TO.
Ashe, John B.....	1787	1788	Johnston, Samuel.....	178	1782
Bloodworth, Timothy.....	1786	1787	Jones, Allen.....	17 9	1780
Blount, William.....	1782	1783	Nash, Abner.....	1783	1784
Burke, Thomas.....	1786	1787	Penn, John.....	1785	1786
Burton, Robert.....	1777	1781		1775	1776
Caswell, Richard.....	1787	1788	Sitgreaves, John.....	1777	1780
Cumming, William.....	1774	1776	Sharpe, William.....	1784	1785
Harnett, Cornelius.....	1781	1784	Spaight, Richard D.....	177	1782
	777	1781	Swan, John.....	1783	1785
Hawkins, Benjamin.....	1781	178	Williams, John.....	1787	1788
	1786	1787		1788	1789
Hewes, Joseph.....	1774	1777	Williamson, Hugh.....	1782	1785
Hill, Whitmill.....	1 9	1780		1887	1783
Hooper, William.....	1778	178	White, Alexander.....	1786	1788
	1775	1777			

MEMBERS OF SENATE OF UNITED STATES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NAME.	IN.	OUT	NAME.	IN.	OUT
Abbott, Jos. C.....	1837	18 1	Macon, Nathaniel.....	1815	1823
Badger, George E.....	1843	1855		1831	1837
Biggs, Asa.....	1 54	1858	Mangum, W. P.....	1841	1847
Bragg, Thomas.....	1859	1861		1848	18 53
Bloodworth, Timothy.....	1795	1801	Martin, Alexander.....	17 3	1799
Branch, John.....	1823	1839	Merrimon, A. S.....	1833	1859
Brown, Bedford.....	1829	1841	Pool, John.....	1837	1853
Clingman, T. L.....	1858	1 31	Ransom, Matt W.....	1852	1877
Franklin, Jesse.....	1791	1805		1 77	1853
	807	1 13	Reid, David S.....	1854	1859
Graham, William A.....	141	142	Stokes, Montford.....	1816	1823
Hawkins, Benjamin.....	1789	1 95	Stone, David.....	1801	1807
Haywood, William H.....	1842	1846		1813	1814
Iredell, James.....	1828	1831	Strange, Robert.....	18 6	1841
Johnston, Samuel.....	1789	1793	Turner, James.....	1805	1816
Locke, Francis.....	1814	1815			

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NAMES.	IN.	OUT	NAMES.	IN.	OUT
Alexander, Evan.....	18 5	1809	Cobb, C. L.....	1809	1875
Alexander, Nathaniel.....	1802	1805	Cochran, James.....	1819	1813
Alston, Willis.....	1791	1803	Conner, H. W.....	1821	1841
	813	18 5	Craige, Burton.....	1853	1861
Alston, Willis, Jr.....	18 5	1831	Cradup, Josiah.....	1821	1823
Arrington, A. H.....	1841	1845		1807	1809
Ashe, John B.....	1790	1793		1813	1817
Ashe, William S.....	1849	1853	Culpeper, John.....	1819	1821
Ashe, Thomas S.....	1873	1875		1823	1825

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NAMES.	IN	OUT	NAMES.	IN.	OUT
Blount, Thomas.....	1799	1799	Hawkins, M. T.....	1831	1841
Boyden, Nathaniel.....	1805	1849	Heaton, David.....	1867	....
Branch, John.....	1811	1811	Henderson, Archibald.....	179	1803
Branch, L. O'B.....	1847	1849	Hill, John.....	123.9	1841
Brogden, Curtis H.....	183	1853	Hill, William H.....	1799	1803
Bryan, Nathan.....	1855	1861	Hines, Richard.....	1825	1827
Bryan, John H.....	1877	1877	Holland, James.....	1795	1797
Bryan, Joseph H.....	1795	1798	Holmes, Gabriel.....	1840	1811
Burgess, Dempsey.....	1825	1829	Hooks, Charles.....	1825	1829
Burton, Hutchins G.....	1817	1819	Hyman, John A.....	1816	1817
Bynum, Jesse A.....	1735	1798	Jones, A. H.....	1819	1825
Boyden, Nathaniel.....	1819	1821	Jones, Charles.....	1875	1877
Caldwell, Green W.....	183	1841	Kenan, Thos.....	186	....
Caldwell, Joseph P.....	1867	1869	Kennedy, William.....	1801	1802
Carson, Samuel P.....	1844	1843	King, William R.....	1805	1811
Clark, James W.....	184	1851	Lash, I. G.....	1803	1805
Clark, Henry S.....	1825	1833	Leach, James M.....	180	181
Clingman, Thos. L.....	1815	1817	Lock, Mathew.....	1812	1815
Cobb, C. L.....	184	1847	Long, John.....	1811	1816
Cochran, James.....	1845	1845	Love, William C.....	1867	....
Conner, H. W.....	1847	1849	Macon, Nathaniel.....	185	1860
Craigie, Burton.....	186	1873	Mangum, W. P.....	1869	1875
Crudup, Josiah.....	1821	1841	Manning, John Jr.....	1821	1829
Culpepper, John.....	1853	181	McBride, Archibald.....	18	1813
Daniel, J. R. J.....	1807	1809	McDowell, Joseph.....	1773	1795
Davidson, William.....	1813	1817	McFarland, Duncan.....	179	1794
Davis, Joseph J.....	1818	1821	McKay, James J.....	1805	1807
Dawson, William J.....	1873	1875	McNeill, Archibald.....	1831	1839
Deweese, J. T.....	1877	1879	Mebane, Alexander.....	1821	1824
Dobbin, James C.....	19	1795	Mitchell, Anderson.....	1825	1827
DeBerry, Edmund.....	1867	....	Montgomery, William.....	193	1794
Dockery, Alfred.....	1845	1847	Munford, George.....	84	1843
Dockery, O. H.....	1829	1831	Morehead, James T.....	1835	1841
Dickens, Samuel.....	183	1845	Murfree, William H.....	117	1819
Donnell, R. S.....	184	1847	Outlaw, George.....	185	1853
Dixon, Joseph H.....	1845	1847	Owen, James.....	1813	1817
Dixon, Joseph H.....	1853	1853	Paine, R. T.....	1847	1853
Dudley, Edward B.....	1867	1871	Pettigrew, E.....	184	1828
Edwards, Weldon N.....	181	1817	Pearson, Joseph.....	187	1853
Fisher, Charles.....	1847	1849	Pickens, Israel.....	181	1817
Forney, Daniel M.....	1799	1801	Potter, Robert.....	181	1819
Forney, Peter.....	1871	1873	Puryear, R. C.....	153	1855
Franklin, Jesse.....	1829	1831	Purviance, Samuel D.....	180	1815
Franklin, Meshack.....	1815	1818	Rayner, Kenneth.....	189	1845
French, John R.....	183	1815	Reade, E. G.....	1855	1857
Gaston, William.....	193	177	Rencher, Abraham.....	184	1839
Gatlin, Alfred M.....	107	185	Reid, David S.....	84	847
Gillespie, James.....	1867	....	Rogers, Sion H.....	1253	1855
Gilmer, John A.....	1815	1817	Robbins, W. M.....	187	1873
Graham, James.....	1823	18	Ruffin, Thomas.....	1873	18
Grove, William B.....	173	1799	Saunders, R. M.....	1877	1879
Hall, Thomas H.....	103	185	Sawyer, Lemuel.....	1859	1861
	183	1843		1821	1827
	184	1841		1841	1845
	191	183		807	....
	117	1825		1817	....
	127	1835		1825	....

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NAMES.	IN.	OUT	NAMES.	IN.	OUT
Sawyer, S. T.	1837	1839	Stewart, James.....	1818	....
Scales, A. M.....	1837	1859	Stone, David.....	1719	....
Settle, Thomas.....	1775	1879	shaw, H. M.....	1853	1855
Sevier, John.....	1817	18. 9	Tatum, Abs.....	1857	1859
Shadwick, William.....	1796	....	Tate, Magnus.....	1795	....
Shepherd, Charles B.....	183	....	Thomas, Charles R.....	1815	....
Shepard, William B.....	1827	....	Turner, Daniel.....	1871	1875
Shepherd, A. H.....	182	....	Vance, R. B.....	1827	....
Shober, F. E.....	1841	....	Vance, R. B. Jr.....	1823	1875
Smith, James S.....	1847	....	Vance, Zebulon B.....	1873	1879
Smith, W. A.....	1859	....	Venable, A. W.....	1858	1861
Smith, W. N. H.....	1817	....	Waddell, A. M.....	1847	....
Slocumb, Jesse.....	1873	....	Walker, Felix.....	1871	1879
Speight, Jesse.....	1859	1861	Washington, Wm H.....	1817	....
Spaight, R. D.....	1817	....	Williams, Benjamin.....	1841	....
Spaight, R. D. Jr.....	827	....	Williams, Lewis.....	47. 3	....
Stanford, Richard.....	1	8	Williams, Marmaduke.....	1815	....
Stanly, John.....	1823	....	Williams, Robert.....	1843	....
Stanly, Edward.....	1	9	Williams, Hugh.....	1797	....
Steele, John.....	801	....	Williamson, Hugh.....	1700	....
Steele, Walter L.....	1809	....	Winslow, Warren.....	1855	1861
	1837	....	Winston, Joseph.....	1793	....
	1849	....	Wynns, Thomas.....	1803	....
	1837	....	Yancy, Bartlett.....	182	....
	17. 0	....	Yeates, Jesse J.....	1813	....
	1875	1879		1875	1879

MEMBERS NOW IN CONGRESS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATORS.

Matt. W. Ransom. | Augustus S. Merrimon.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1st Dist., Jesse J. Yeates.	5th Dist., Walter L. Steele.
2d " Curtis H. Brogden.	6th " Alfred M. Scales.
3d " Alfred M. Waddell.	7th " William M. Robbins.
4th " Joseph J. Davis.	8th " Robert B. Vance.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice.
 Thomas S. Ashe, Associate Justice.
 John H. Dillard, " "
 Clerk, W. H. Bagley, of Wake.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

1st Jud. Dist.,	Mills L. Eure.	6th Jud. Dist.,	David Schenck.
2d " "	A. S. Seymour.	7th " "	J. F. Graves.
3d " "	A. A. McKay.	8th " "	A. C. Avery.
4th " "	R. P. Buxton.	9th " "	J. C. L. Gudger.
5th " "	John Kerr.		

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

PRESENT EXECUTIVE.

GOVERNOR.

Zebulon B. Vance was born in Buncombe county May 13th, 1830. Was educated at the University, studied law and obtained license to practice in 1852. In 1854 he was elected to the House of Commons; In 1858, was elected to the lower house of Congress to fill the unexpired term of T. L. Clingman, who had been appointed to the Senate by Governor Bragg. Was re-elected to the same position in 1859. Entered the Confederate army as Captain in 1861; was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 26th N. C. Regiment, and in 1862 was elected Governor of the State. In 1864 was again elected Governor. In 1870 he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature, but Congress refusing to remove his political disabilities, he resigned. In 1876 he was elected Governor by the popular vote for four years from the 1st day of January, 1877.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Thomas J. Jarvis was born in Currituck county July 18th,

1836. Graduated at Randolph Macon College in 1860. Studied law and obtained license to practice. Served as Captain through the war. Was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and to the lower branch of the Legislature from Tyrrell county in 1868. In 1870, as a member of that body, he was elected Speaker. Removing to Pitt county; he was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1875. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant Governor for four years from the 1st of January, 1877.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Joseph A. Engelhard was born in Monticello, Mississippi, September 27th, 1832. Graduated at Chapel Hill in 1854. Studied law and obtained license to practice. Was Major and Quartermaster of Branch's Brigade, and promoted to Adjutant-General of Pender's Division, during the war. Was Associate Editor of the Wilmington Journal from 1866 to his election. Was elected Secretary of State in 1876, for four years from January 1st, 1877.

TREASURER.

John M. Worth was born in Guilford county June 28th, 1811. Graduated as a physician in the Medical College at Lexington, Kentucky. Represented the Senatorial District composed of Moore and Montgomery counties, three different times, and the district composed of Randolph and Montgomery, twice, and the district composed of Randolph and Moore twice. Was elected State Treasurer in 1876 for four years from the 1st of January, 1877.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Thomas S. Kenan was born in Duplin county February 17th, 1838. Graduated at Chapel Hill in 1857. Studied law and obtained license to practice. Entered the army as Captain and was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 43d N. C. Troops. Was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1865, and again in 1866. Elected Attorney General in 1876 for four years from January 1st, 1877.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

John C. Scarborough was born in Wake county, September 21st, 1841. Served through the war, and graduated at Wake Forest College in 1869. Was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1876 for four years from the 1st of January, 1877.

AUDITOR.

Samuel L. Love was born in Haywood county, August 25th, 1828. Graduated in Philadelphia Medical College in 1853. Member of Gov. Bragg's council in 1854. Elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1856, and was re-elected to the same position until 1865. Was a member of the Convention of 1875. Elected State Auditor for four years from the first day of January, 1877.

Private Secretary to the Governor—Lee S. Overman, of Rowan county.

Chief Clerk to Secretary of State—G. L. Dudley, of New Hanover county.

Chief Clerk to Treasurer—Donald W. Bain, of Wake county.

Teller—Thomas C. Worth, of Randolph county.

Chief Clerk to Auditor—Andrew J. Partin, of Wake county.

Adjutant General—Johnstone Jones, of Burke county.

State Librarian—Sherwood Haywood, of Wake county.

Keeper of Capitol—J. McL. Turner, of Rowan county.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

W. C. Kerr, of Orange county.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1870.

SENATE.

Pitt—E A Moye, d.	Cleaveland and Gaston—L J Hoyle, d
Wilson, Nash and Franklin—W S Harris, d., R W King, d.	Buncombe and Madison—T F Davidson, d.
Jones, Onslow and Carteret—John W Shackelford, d.	Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham—James L Robinson, d.
Wayne and Duplin—W T Dortch, d., J A Bryan, d.	Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania—T W Taylor, d.
New Hanover and Pender—R K Bryan, d.	Orange, Person and Caswell—Geo Williamson, d., Giles Mebane, d.
Bladen and Brunswick—Asa Ross, r	Greene and Lenoir—W P Ormond, r.
Sampson—Robinson Ward, r.	Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Beaufort, Pamlico, Dare and Hyde—J T Waldo, d., J. T. Respass, d.
Columbus and Robeson—D P McEachern, d.	Bertie and Northampton—Geo. D Holeman, r.
Cumberland and Harnett—Neill S Stewart, d.	Halifax—Henry Eppes, (col.), r.
Johnston—L R Waddell, d.	Craven—Edward Bull, r.
Wake—George H Snow, d.	Davidson—J M Leach, d.
Warren—Isaac Alston, (col.) r.	Stokes and Forsythe—George B Everett, r.
Granville—E E Lyon, d.	Surry and Yadkin—J M Brower, r.
Chatham—A H Merritt, d.	Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga—Jesse Bledsoe, d.
Rockingham—J P Dillard, d.	Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey—A M Erwin, d., J G Bynum, d.
Alamance and Guilford—J I Scales d., David F Caldwell, d.	Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans—Rufus White, r., Geo H Mitchell, r.
Rutherford and Polk—J B Eaves, r	Edgecombe—Willis Bunn, (colored) r.
Richmond and Montgomery—Geo. A Graham, r.	Moore and Randolph—W M Black, r.
Anson and Union—Culpepper Austin, d.	
Cabarrus and Stanly—J M Redwine, d.	
Mecklenburg—S B Alexander, d.	
Rowan and Davie—John S Henderson, d.	
Catawba and Lincoln—W A Graham, d.	
Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—T A Nicholson, d., J P Matheson, d.	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance—B F Mebane, d.	Brunswick—A C Meares, d.
Alexander—J M Carson, d.	Buncombe—Natt Atkinson, d., M E Carter, d.
Alleghany—E L Vaughan, d.	Burke—B A Berry, d.
Anson—J A Lockhart, d.	Cabarrus—W H Orchard, d.
Ashe—Ed Foster, d.	Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Beaufort—J C Osborne, r.	Camden—S B Forbes, d.
Bertie—Wm C Etheridge, d.	Carteret—A H Chadwick, d.
Bladen—John Newell, (col.) r.	

Caswell—Wilson Cary, (col.) r.	Mecklenburg—John L Brown, d., W E Ardrey, d.
Catawba—R B Davis, d.	Mitchell—Samuel Blalock, d.
Chatham—J M Moring, d., J J	Montgomery—W T H Ewing, r.
Goldston, d.	Moore—Neill Leach, d.
Cherokee—Robert Bruce, r.	Nash—G N Lewis, d.
Chowan—H H Hobbs, r.	New Hanover—H E Scott, r., W H
Clay—J S Anderson, d.	Waddell, (col.) r.
Cleveland—L E Powers, d.	Northampton—J W Grant, d.
Columbus—V V Richardson, d.	Oonslow—C S Hewitt, d.
Craven—W E Clarke, r., W D Pet-	Orange—M A Angier, d., Josiah
tifer, r.	Turner, ind. dem.
Cumberland—T S Lutterloh, r., J	Pamlico. †
C. Blocker, r.	Pasquotank—Hugh Cale. (col.) r.
Currituck—J M Woodhouse, d.	Pender—Thomas J Armstrong, d.
Dare—J L Fulcher, d.	Perquimans—J W Blai-dell, r.
Davids—Julian Miller, r., G	Person—Montford McGee, d.
Franklin Smith, d.	Pitt—D C Moore, d., Germain Ber-
Davis—F M Johnson, d.	nard, d.
Duplin—G W Lamb, d., A S Col-	Polk—Nesbit Dimsdale, r.
well, d.	Randolph—N C English, d., C H
Edgecombe—Clinton Battle, (col.)	Bingham, r.
r., Dred Wimberly, (col.) r.	Richmond—D M Henderson, r.
Forsythe—W A Lourie, r.	Robeson—A C Oliver, d., R M
Franklin—C M Cooke, d.	Norment, r.
Gaston—Harley Huffstetler, d.	Rockingham—T L Rawley, d., Wm
Gates—J J Gatling, d.	R Lindsay, d.
Graham *	Rowan—H C Bost, d., David Bar-
Granville—J E Burroughs, d.,	ringer, d.
Rufus Amis, d.	Rutherford—Nathan Young, d.
Greene—Joseph Dixon, r.	Sampson—L R Carroll, d., J C
Guilford—C J Wheeler, d., J A	Hines, d.
McLean, d.	Stanly—Daniel Ritchey, d.
Halifax—J A White, r., John Rey-	Stokes—Squire Venable, r.
nolds, (col.) r.	Surry—N P Foard, d.
Harnett—C H Coffield, d.	Swain—T D Bryson, d.
Haywood—F M Davis, d.	Transylvania—J H Paxton, d.
Henderson—A J Bird, r.	Ferrell—W G Melson, d.
Hertford—J J Horton, r.	Union—D A Covington, d.
Hyde—Thomas P Bonner, d.	Wake—W E Richardson, d., R W
Iredell—J R McCorkle, d., J D	Wynne, r., Stewart Ellison (col.)
Click, d.	r., J J Ferrell, r.
Jackson—F H Leatherwood, d.	Warren—L T Christmas, r., Haw-
Johnston—E A Bizzell, d., E J	kins Carter, (col.) r.
Holt, d.	Washington—S L Johnston, r.
Jones—C D Foy, r.	Watauga—W B Council, d.
Lenoir—W W Dunn, r.	Wayne—G C Buchan, d., W A
Lincoln—B C Cobb, d.	Deans, r.
Macon—John Reid, d.	Wilkes—Tyre York, d., L Harrell, d.
Madison—B F Davis, r.	Wilson—J M Taylor, d.
Martin—N B Fagan, d. †	Yadkin—R R Brown, r.
McDowell—J T Reid, d.	Yancey—D G Carter, d.

*Graham county votes with Cherokee county.

†Pamlico county votes with Beaufort county.

‡ Since dead, and — Robertson elected to fill vacancy.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

Alamance county was erected in 1848 out of Orange county. Derives its name from Alamance Creek, made famous in early history by a battle on its banks between the Royalists under William Tryon, and the Regulators, under Herman Husband, and others.

This county belongs to the Middle section of the State. County town—Graham, on the North Carolina railroad, 54 miles west of Raleigh.

Surface gently undulating; soil, clay and sand.

Products: Corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, cotton, peas, millet, clover and other grasses, potatoes, turnips and a great variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, berries and apricots.

Timbers: Hickory, poplar and several varieties of oak.

Minerals: Copper is known to exist in this county, and mineral springs, particularly of sulphur and iron.

Land listed in 1877: 223,771 acres; value of land and town lots, \$1,096,405.

Public schools: White 38, colored 18. In addition there are Graham Male and Female High School; Graham School, male and female, Pleasant Lodge Male Academy, Oak Dale Academy, Sylvan Academy.

**Manufactures*: Shops of the North Carolina R. R. Co., at Company Shops—four establishments for making furniture and water wheels. Mill gearing and Threshing Machines made at Snow Camp.

*Not enumerated in the Table of Industries. Where manufactures, schools, minerals, &c., are omitted they were not reported by special correspondents. Corrections are earnestly solicited, that any future edition may be perfected.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: D. W. Kerr, Haw River.

ALEXANDER COUNTY

Was erected in 1846, and bears the honored name that stands out so prominently in the history of the State, especially in the struggle for American Independence.

This county lies on the western border of the Middle Division, about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the State. Taylorsville, its capital, is 150 miles west of Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly, and soil light sandy and clay.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, flax, peas, sorghum cane, the grasses, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

**Fruits:* Apples, peaches, pears, grapes and berries.

Timbers: Several varieties of oak, hickory and white pine.

Minerals and Medicinal Springs: Iron, gold, mica, copper and plumbago, and twelve springs—iron and sulphur.

Lands listed in 1878: 154,045 acres; value of land and town lots, \$397,762.

Public Schools: White, 64; colored, 8.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: W. W. Gryder, Cedar Run; J. P. Matheson, Taylorsville.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Erected in 1859 from a portion of Ashe county, and derives its name from the range of mountains in which it is located. It is in the Western Division of the State; is one of the northern border counties, adjoining Virginia. Its capital is Gap Civil, about 175 miles northwest from Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly and mountainous, and the soil is sand, clay.

Products: Corn, oats, wheat, buckwheat, rye and hay.

Fruits: Apples, pears, cherries, plums and berries.

*This interest is receiving more attention each year throughout the State.

Timbers: Oak, chestnut, poplar, pine and maple.

Minerals and medicinal springs: Gold, copper, plumbago and iron, with one sulphur spring.

Land listed in 1877: 122,990 acres; value of land and town lots \$274,264.

Public schools: White, 30; colored, 4. In addition there are Sparta Male and Female High School, and Laurel Springs High School.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: D. C. Jones, Scottville.

ANSON COUNTY

Was erected in 1749, and derives its name from Admiral Anson, the celebrated Circumnavigator.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and is one of the Southern border counties, adjoining South Carolina.

Wadesboro, the county seat, is 143 miles southwest of Raleigh, and was named in compliment to Thos. Wade, Colonel of the Minute men in Salisbury District in 1775.

Surface: Undulating, hilly, with grey soil, and red clay.

Products: Cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, millet, clover and other grasses, sorghum cane, potatoes, turnips, and all the vegetables produced in this climate.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, grapes, cherries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, poplar, gum, ash, beech, birch, maple.

Minerals and Medinal Spring: Gold and iron, and several iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 320,308 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$776,295.

Public schools: White, 15; colored, 18. In addition there are good schools in operation at Lilesville, Cairo, Polkton, Ansonville, Wadesboro, Bethel, and White's Store.

Manufactures: Several establishments for making wagons, buggies, shoes and saddlery.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: H. W. Ledbetter, Wadesboro; John Robinson, Wadesboro.

ASHE COUNTY

Was formed in 1799, from a portion of Wilkes County, and was named in honor of Governor Samuel Ashe.

It belongs to the Western Division, lying in the extreme northwest corner of the State, and is bounded on the north by the Virginia, and west by the Tennessee line.

Its capital is Jefferson, and is 202 miles northwest from Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly and mountainous, and soil clay, loam.

Products: Corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay, buckwheat, and very fine vegetables.

Fruit: Apples, cherries, grapes, berries.

Timbers: Oak, hickory, walnut, sugar maple, poplar, cucumber.

Land listed in 1877: 245,594 acres. Value of land and town lots \$518,265.

Public Schools: White, 76; colored, 5.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture.
Geo. H. Hamilton, Beaver Creek; Thos. C. Worth, North Fork.

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Was formed from Bath County in 1741, and takes its name from Henry, Duke of Beaufort, one of the Lords Proprietors who surrendered their rights in 1729 to the English Crown.

This county belongs to the Eastern Division, lies on the Pamlico Sound, and of our coast counties occupies about a central position between South Carolina and Virginia.

The County town is Washington, on the Pamlico River, 127 miles south east of Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy alluvial soil, very productive.

Products: Cotton, corn, peas, potatoes, rice, peanuts, and grass.

Fruits: Peaches, apples, plums, grapes and berries and melons.

Timbers: Pine, oak, cypress, juniper, gum.

Land listed in 1877 : 265,315 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,154,889.

Public Schools : White, 46; colored, 25.

Manufactures : Quite a number of large lumber mills : large establishment for manufacturing wooden spools, also one for making tile for underdraining.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture : Thomas H. Blount, Washington; W. H. Cunningham, Aurora.

BERTIE COUNTY

Was formed in 1722, from Albemarle county, and takes its name from James and John Bertie, who surrendered their proprietary rights to the English Crown in 1729.

This county belongs to the Eastern Division, and lies at the head of Albemarle Sound, and its whole southern boundary is marked by the Roanoke river.

The county town is Windsor, situated on the Cashie river—a navigable stream—distance from Raleigh about 100 miles, a little north of east.

Surface : Level, with light, loamy and rich alluvial soil.

Products : Corn, cotton, peas, potatoes and native grasses, and early vegetables.

Fruits : Apples, peaches, grapes, melons and strawberries.

Timbers : Pine, oak, cypress, juniper, ash and gum.

Land listed in 1877 : 346,563 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$984,441.

Public Schools : White, —; colored, —; and Windsor male and female High School.

Manufactures : Harden Manufacturing Co. is erecting a large cotton factory, to be operated with the “Clement Attachment,” also Grist Mills in connection.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture : Duncan C. Winston, Windsor; J. H. Mitchell, Aulander.

BLADEN COUNTY

Was formed in 1734, from New Hanover county, and was

named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the Lords Commissioners of Trades and Plantations.

This county belongs to the Eastern Division, lying in the southeastern portion of the State; its full length being traversed by the Cape Fear river.

The county town is Elizabethtown, situated on the bank of the Cape Fear river, 99 miles southeast of Raleigh.

Surface: Slightly undulating, with sandy loam and clay soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, and a great variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, berries, melons.

Timbers: Pine, oak, cypress, ash, gum.

Land listed in 1877: 450,741 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$802,964.

Public Schools: White, 33; colored, 36.

Correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. Stewart Devane, Brinkland; J. W. Purdie, White Oak.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY

Was formed in 1764, from the counties of Bladen and New Hanover, and takes its name from the Prince of Brunswick.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, and is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the State.

The county town, Smithville, is situated near the mouth of the Cape Fear river, and 173 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sand and clay soil.

Products: Cotton, corn, peanuts, potatoes, peas, rice and early vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes and strawberries.

Timbers: Pine, juniper, cypress, cedar, live oak, ash.

Land listed in 1877: 305,779 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$577,180.

Public Schools: White, 36; colored, 17.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: John N. Bennett, Town Creek; A. Willard, Smithville.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Was formed in 1791, from Burke and Rutherford counties, and was named in honor of Col. Edward Buncombe, who was Colonel of the 5th Regiment of troops from this State in the Continental Army.

It belongs to the Western Division, being situated immediately west of the Blue Ridge.

The county town is Asheville, on the Western N. C. R. R., and French Broad River, and was named in honor of Governor Samuel Ashe, of New Hanover. It was first called Morris-town.

Surface: Hilly and mountainous, with rich dark loamy, and clay soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, sorghum cane, buckwheat and all cultivated grasses, with a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, grapes, pears and berries to great perfection.

Timbers: Oak, pine, walnut, white pine, poplar, hickory.

Minerals: Mica and several valuable minerals known to exist, with two sulphur, and numerous iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 336,906 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,413,654.

Public Schools: White, 62; colored, 14; in addition there are Candler College, Weaverville College, and Asheville High School; all for male and female. Asheville Male High School.

Manufactures: At Glencoe is an establishment for making shingles, laths, &c., and for the manufacture of furniture.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: S. C. Shelton, Asheville; S. B. Gudger, Homing Creek.

BURKE COUNTY

Was formed in 1777, from Rowan county, and named in honor of the great English statesman and orator, Edmund Burke.

It belongs to the Western Division and lies on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge.

Its county town is Morganton, named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, of the Revolution, and is on the Western N. C. R. R., 197 miles west of Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly and mountainous, with dark loamy, and clay soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, tobacco, potatoes, sorghum cane, and all the cultivated grasses.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, melons, grapes and berries.

Timbers: Oak, pine, walnut, white pine, hickory, chestnut, ash.

Minerals: Plumbago, mica, iron and gold, with sulphur and alum springs.

Land listed in 1877: 213,813 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$588,242.

Public Schools: White, 32; colored, 12. In addition there are Rutherford College (male and female) and Table Rock Seminary.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. P. Patterson, Morganton; C. F. McKesson, Morganton.

CABARRUS COUNTY

Was formed in 1792, from Mecklenburg county, and was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus, who served several terms in the Legislature from Chowan county, and was elected Speaker.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and is situated in the southwestern portion of the State.

Its county town is Concord, on the North Carolina Railroad, 139 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Undulating, with sandy gray, and mulatto soils.

Products: Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peas, tobacco, sorghum cane, and all the cultivated grasses, and a variety of vegetables in great perfection.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, berries, melons.

Timbers: Oak, walnut, ash, poplar, cedar, hickory, beech, maple.

Minerals: Iron, gold and silver, with one magnesia, one sulphur and two iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 223,220 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,444,964.

Public Schools: White, 54; colored, 31. In addition there are North Carolina College; Concord Male School; Rocky River Academy; Mt. Pleasant Female Seminary; Scotia Seminary (colored) and Concord Female School.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Ervin Harris, Concord; Columbus Mills, Concord.

CALDWELL COUNTY

Was formed in 1841, from the counties of Burke and Wilkes, and was named in compliment to Dr. Joseph Caldwell, who was President of the State University.

It belongs to the Western Division; is situated in the north-western portion of the State.

Its county town is Lenoir, 200 miles northwest from Raleigh, and is the present terminus of a projected Narrow Gauge Railway from Chester, South Carolina.

Surface: Hilly and mountainous, with dark and gray loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, peas, rice, tobacco, all the cultivated grasses and vegetables in great profusion and perfection.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, apricots, plums, cherries and berries.

Timbers: Oak, white pine, hickory, birch, ash, walnut and chestnut.

Minerals: Gold, silver, copper, mica, iron, manganese, asbestos, with three sulphur, one magnesia and several iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 274,803 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$558,513.

Public Schools: White, 37; colored, 12. In addition there are Finley High School, Lenoir High School, Hoovier Academy and Kirkwood High School.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: John M. Houck, Lenoir; J. C. Harper, Patterson; A. A. Scroggs, Lenoir.

CAMDEN COUNTY

Was formed in 1777, from Pasquotank county, and was named in honor of the Earl of Camden, who was a distinguished English statesman, and who was removed from his position for his open sympathy for, and manly advocacy of, the rights of the American Colonists.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, being situated in the northeastern portion of the State, and on the north side of the Albemarle Sound.

Its county town is Camden, on the Pasquotank river, and is about 222 miles northeast from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy loamy soil.

Products: Corn, oats, peas, potatoes, peanuts and grasses, and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, melons and berries.

Timbers: Pine, oak and gum.

Land listed in 1877: 107,551 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$309,023.

Public Schools: White, 15; colored, 9.

Manufactures: At South Mills is an establishment for manufacturing corn husks into mattresses on a large scale.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: G. D. B. Pritchard, Shipyard; D. D. Ferebee, South Mills.

CARTERET COUNTY

Was one of the original precincts of the Lords Proprietors and was named in honor of one of them, Sir George Carteret.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, lying in the extreme east-

ern portion of the State ; its whole eastern and southern shores are washed by the Atlantic ocean.

The county town is Beaufort, 168 miles east of Raleigh, and is naturally a very fine harbor.

Surface : Level, with sandy, loamy and clay soils.

Products : Corn, cotton, potatoes, peas, peanuts and the grasses and vegetables.

Fruits : Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, berries and melons.

Timbers : Pine, oak, cedar.

Land listed in 1877 : 131,966 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$336,796.

Public Schools : White, 20; colored, 6.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture : W. F. Howland, Beaufort.

CASWELL COUNTY

Was formed in 1777, from Orange county, and was named in honor of Richard Caswell, the first Governor under the Constitution of the State.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and is on the northern border of the State, adjoining Virginia.

Its county town is Yanceyville, 66 miles west of north of Raleigh, and was so named as a compliment to Bartlett Yancey, of that county.

Surface : Undulating, with sandy, loamy and clay soils.

Products : Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, grasses and vegetables.

Fruits : Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums and berries.

Timbers : Pine, oak, hickory, walnut, poplar and chestnut.

Minerals : Iron, alum, lithia, limestone and magnesia springs.

Land listed in 1877 : 258,474 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$941,410.

Public Schools : White, 26 ; colored, 42.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture : Azariah Graves, Ashland ; Dr. N. M. Roan, Yanceyville.

CATAWBA COUNTY

Was formed in 1842, from Lincoln county, and takes its name from the beautiful river which forms its northern boundary.

It belongs to the Western Division, being situated at the base of the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge.

Newton, the county seat, is 175 miles west of Raleigh, is situated at the terminus of a branch of the Western N. C. Railroad, and on the projected line of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Surface: Undulating, with red clay and grayish sand soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, potatoes, clover and all the cultivated grasses, and a large variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, strawberries and plums.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, ash, chestnut, walnut, cherry.

Two sulphur, and many iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 249,133 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,178,829.

Public Schools: White, 54; colored, 16. In addition there are the Catawba High School, Hickory High School, Concordia College and Newton Female Academy.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: W. P. Rheinhardt, Hickory.

CHATHAM COUNTY

Was formed in 1770, and was named in honor of the great orator and statesman, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and occupies a central position in the State.

Pittsboro, the county town, is 34 miles west of south from Raleigh.

Surface: Undulating, with sandy, clay soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, potatoes, peas, grasses and all vegetables.

Fruits : Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, melons and berries.

Timbers : Oak, hickory, pine, gum and ash.

Minerals : Gold, iron, copper, coal, with several iron springs.

Land listed in 1877 : 451,387 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,482,499.

Public Schools : White, 48 ; colored, 29. In addition there are Locust Hill Academy and several other schools of high grade.

Manufactures : Snow Camp Foundry and Machine Shops, established in 1830 ; have been operating uninterruptedly since. The Fairmount Foundry and Machine Shops, established in 1837, been in successful operation since. The first bevel gearing for mills and factories made in this State was cast at this Foundry.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture : H. A. London, Sr., Pittsboro ; R. James Powell, Pittsboro.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Was formed in 1839 from Macon county. It takes its name from the tribe of Indians once occupying its territory.

It belongs to the Western Division, situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the State.

Murphy, the county town, is 367 miles west of Raleigh.

Surface : Hilly and mountainous, with clay and loam soils.

Products : Corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, the grasses and a large variety of vegetables.

Fruits : Apples, peaches, pears, melons, berries and the small fruits.

Timbers : Oak, hickory, pine, poplar, walnut, chestnut, cherry.

Minerals : Gold, silver, iron, lead, manganese, corundum, mica, marbles.

Land listed in 1877 : 240,588 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$395,927.

Public Schools : White, — ; colored, —.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture:
William Beal, Murphy.

CHOWAN COUNTY

Was one of the original precincts of the Lords Proprietors, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians once occupying this territory.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, lying on the north side of the Albemarle Sound; its western boundary being marked by the Chowan river.

Edenton, the county town, on the Albemarle Sound, was named in honor of the Royal Governor, Charles Eden. It was settled in 1716, and originally called Queen Anne's Creek. Distance from Raleigh about 150 miles.

Surface: Level, with sandy and rich alluvial soils.

Products: Cotton, corn, peas, peanuts and a variety of early vegetables.

Fruits: Pears, grapes, peaches, apples, melons, and the small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, hickory, juniper, cypress, ash.

Land listed in 1877: 96,297 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$674,095.

Public Schools: White, 13; colored, 11.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: W. J. Webb, Edenton.

CLAY COUNTY

Was formed in 1861, from Cherokee county, and was named in honor of Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

It belongs to the Western Division, lying on the Georgia line.

Hayesville, the county town, is about 350 miles west from Raleigh, and is called in honor of Geo. W. Hayes, who, for a long period, represented Cherokee in the General Assembly.

Surface: Hilly and mountainous, with rich, loamy soil.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, cherries and the smaller fruits.

Timbers: Oak, chestnut, walnut, locust, hickory, poplar.

Minerals: Gold, copper, iron, mica, corundum.

Land listed in 1877: 98,229 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$96,263.

Public Schools: White, 14; colored, 1. In addition, Hayesville Academy and several private schools are in a flourishing condition.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: W. H. McClure, Hayesville.

CLEVELAND COUNTY

Was formed in 1841, from Lincoln and Rutherford counties, and was named in honor of Col. Benjamin Cleaveland, of Wilkes, one of the officers commanding forces at the battle of King's Mountain.

It belongs to the Middle Division, lying in the southwestern portion of the State, adjoining Spartanburg county, South Carolina.

Shelby, the county town, is about 210 miles from Raleigh, and situated on the Carolina Central Railway.

Surface: Hilly and undulating, with gray and red clay, and loam soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, cotton, potatoes, rye, sorghum cane, tobacco, vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, melons and the small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, hickory, chestnut, poplar.

Minerals: Iron and gold, with eleven sulphur and iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 261,484 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$930,987.

Public Schools: White, 60; colored 14.

Manufactures: The Carolina Manufacturing Co., located at Shelby, makes sewing machines, steam engines, saw mills, molasses mills, and all kinds of gearing. Babington Foundry, located at Shelby, manufactures horse-powers for threshers, mill spindles, and castings of all kinds.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. W. Garrett, King's Mountain; Thomas Kendrick, Buffalo Paper Mills.

COLUMBUS COUNTY

Was formed in 1808, from Bladen and Brunswick counties, and derives its name from Christopher Columbus, who discovered America in 1492.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, lying in the extreme southeastern portion of the State, adjoining South Carolina.

Whiteville, the county town, 125 miles from Raleigh, is situated on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Surface: Level, with sandy, loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, potatoes, peanuts, rice and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, grapes, plums, cherries, figs, and the small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, cypress, juniper.

Land listed in 1877: 548,682 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$992,195.

Public Schools: White, 67; colored, 33. In addition to these, are Whiteville Academy and several private schools.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: D. S. Cowan, Robeson; M. M. Baldwin, Whiteville.

CRAVEN COUNTY

Was one of the original precincts of the Lords Proprietors, and derived its name from William, Earl of Craven.

It belongs to the Eastern Division of the State, its eastern boundary lying on the Pamlico Sound.

New Berne, the county seat, is one of the oldest towns in the State, and is situated at the confluence of the Nense and Trent rivers. Distance from Raleigh about 115 miles.

Surface: Level, with sandy, loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, peanuts, potatoes, wheat, tobacco, and a large variety of early vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, grapes, melons, berries and the small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, poplar, cypress, gum.

Land Listed in 1877: 315,251 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,483,202.

Public Schools: White, 15; colored, 22. In addition to these, there are the New Berne Academy and several private schools.

Manufactures: Wooden Plate Factory is turning out about 14,000 per day.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: Enoch Wadsworth, New Berne.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Was formed in 1754, from Bladen, and was named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland. It belongs to the Eastern Division, being situated in the southeastern portion of the State, and the Cape Fear river running through its territory from North to South. Fayetteville, the county seat, is on the bank of the Cape Fear, 60 miles from Raleigh. It was first called Campbelltown, then Cross Creek, then Fayetteville, in honor of General LaFayette.

Surface: Slightly undulating, with sandy and rich alluvial soils.

Products: Cotton, corn, peas, peanuts, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and the grasses.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, berries and the small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, poplar, cypress, gum.

Land listed in 1877: 498,143 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,427,618.

Public Schools: White, 39; colored, 20. In addition there are a number of private schools, and the Fayetteville White Graded School, with 400 pupils, and the Howard Colored Graded School, with 150 pupils.

Manufactures: Large buggy and carriage manufactory in Fayetteville; wagon and cart manufactory and furniture manufacturing establishment; also foundry and machine shop.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Willian. Alderman, Fayetteville; J. A. Worth, Fayetteville.

CURRITUCK COUNTY

Was one of the original precincts of the Lords Proprietors, and derives its name from a tribe of Indians that once occupied that territory. It belongs to the Eastern Division, being in the extreme northeastern corner of the State, and bounded on the north by the Virginia line, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. The county seat, Currituck Court-house, is on the Currituck Sound, and 242 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy, loamy soils.

Products: Corn, oats, peas, peanuts, wheat, potatoes, melons and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, cranberries, blackberries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, cypress, gum, poplar, oak, juniper, cedar.

Land listed in 1877: 113,290 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$284,904.

Public Schools: White, 24; colored, 24.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: Wm. B. Shaw, Indian Town.

DARE COUNTY

Was formed in 1870, from the counties of Tyrrell, Hyde and Currituck, and named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first white child born on the American continent, that event having occur-

red on Roanoke Island, now embraced within its limits. It belongs to the Eastern Division, its eastern boundary being the Atlantic Ocean. Manteo, the county town, is about 250 miles from Raleigh, and derives its name from the Indian Chief, who was first of his race to embrace the christian religion and receive its ordinance, on the 13th of August, 1584.

Surface: Level, with sandy soils.

Products: Corn, peas, potatoes, native grasses and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons and berries.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, cypress, juniper.

Land listed in 1877: 139,950 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$117,310.

Public Schools: White, 14; colored, 1.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Isaac C. Meekin, Manteo.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

Was formed in 1822 from Rowan county, and named in honor of Gen. Wm. Davidson of Revolutionary memory.

It belongs to the Middle Division, being centrally located, and is bounded on the south by the Yadkin river.

Lexington, the county town, is 117 miles from Raleigh, on the North Carolina Railroad.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with sandy and red clay soils.

Products: Wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, all the cultivated grasses and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, melons, grapes, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, hickory, pine and poplar.

Minerals: Copper, Gold and Silver.

Land Listed in 1877: 361,449 acres. Value of land and town lots \$1,473,358.

Public Schools: White, 82; colored, 21. In addition there are Yadkin College and Thomasville College, with a number of private schools.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. A. Leach, Thomasville.

DAVIE COUNTY

Was formed in 1836, and was named in honor of Gen. W. R. Davie.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is situated in the north-western portion of the State, its eastern boundary being the Yadkin river.

Mocksville, its county seat, is 120 miles west of Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with red clay and rich loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, rye, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, quince, cherries, plums, melons, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, hickory, ash, gum, pine, poplar.

Minerals: Iron, copper and silver.

Land Listed in 1877: 158,981 acres. Value of land and town lots \$774,359.

Public Schools: White, 33, colored 11. In addition the Mocksville Male Academy, Mocksville Female Academy, Farmington Male Academy, Smith Grove Male Academy.

Special correspondence of the Department of Agriculture: W. A. Clement, Mocksville.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Was formed in 1749 from New Hanover county.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, lying in the southeastern portion of the State.

Kenansville, the county town, is 79 miles from Raleigh, and is called in honor of James Kenan, a General in the Revolution, and for many years in the Legislature of our State.

Surface: Level with sandy and rich loamy and alluvial soils.

Products : Corn, cotton, peas, peanuts, potatoes and a great variety of vegetables.

Fruits : Apples, peaches, grapes, melons, berries and the small fruits.

Timbers : Pine, oak, poplar, hickory, ash.

Land listed in 1877 : 453,972 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$724,333.

Public Schools : White, 44; colored 33.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture : W. M. Kennedy, Magnolia; J. E. Gadsby, Mt. Olive.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY

Was formed in 1733, from Craven. Its name signifies "a valley environed with hills."

It belongs to the Eastern Division, being situated in the Northeastern portion of the State.

Tarboro, the county seat, is 76 miles from Raleigh, on the Tar river, (originally Tau, which, in the Indian tongue, means "River of Health.")

Surface : Slightly undulating, with gray loamy and alluvial soils.

Products : Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes and a great variety of vegetables.

Fruits : Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers : Pine, oak, hickory, ash, poplar, cypress, gum.

Land listed in 1877 : 311,827 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$3,113,374.

Public Schools : White, 28; colored, 44.

Manufactures : Large foundry at Tarboro, also one at Battleboro. A large establishment at Whitaker's for the manufacture of all kinds of building material, and also one for hollow wooden ware.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture : Elias Carr, Sparta; W. T. Cobb, Tarboro.

FORSYTHE COUNTY

Was formed in 1848, from Stokes county, and was named in honor of Col. Benjamin Forsythe, who represented Stokes in the General Assembly, and who, as Captain, was killed in the war of 1812, in Canada.

It belongs to the Middle Division, being in the Northwestern portion of the State. Its western boundary is the Yadkin river.

Winston, the county seat, is 110 miles from Raleigh, and bears the name of Joseph Winston, who rendered important service in the revolution.

Surface: Undulating and hilly, with gray and red clay soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, potatoes and the grasses, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, berries, and the other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, hickory, walnut, pine, cedar, locust.

Minerals: Iron, manganese, with iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 216,269 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,377,720.

Public Schools: White, 55; colored, 15. In addition to these are Winston Male Academy, Salem Male Academy, and Salem Female College.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Geo. W. Hinshaw, Winston; R. S. Linville, Belcw's Creek Mills.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Was formed in 1779, from a portion of Bute (now abolished), and is named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and adjoins the county of Wake, where is located the seat of government.

Louisburg, the county seat, is 39 miles Northeast of Raleigh.

Surface: Level, undulating with sandy, loamy soils, and red clay.

Products: Corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, and the grasses.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, melons, cherries, with other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, walnut, gum, maple.

Minerals: Iron, gold, with sulphur and iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 320,201 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,720,036.

Public Schools: White, 48; colored, 49. In addition to these are Louisburg Male Academy and Louisburg Female College.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: A. S. Perry, Louisburg; O. L. Ellis, Louisburg.

GASTON COUNTY

Was formed in 1846, from Lincoln county, and was named in honor of William Gaston, an eminent Judge of our Supreme Court.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is situated on the South-western border of the State adjoining South Carolina, and its Eastern boundary is the Catawba river.

Dallas, the county seat, is about 175 miles from Raleigh, and is called in honor of Geo. M. Dallas, vice-President during President Polk's administration.

Surface: Hilly, with sandy, grey and red clay soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, the grasses, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, berries, and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, hickory.

Minerals: Gold, iron, barytes, manganese.

Land listed in 1877: 219,541 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,007,699.

Public Schools: White, 45; colored, 29. In addition there is Dallas Academy and other private schools.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: G. F. Beson, Dallas; James H. White, Dallas; W. O. Harrelson, Cherryville.

GATES COUNTY

Was formed in 1779, from Hertford, Chowan, and Perquimans counties, and bears the name of General Horatio Gates, a distinguished officer of the revolution.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, lying in the northeast corner of the State, adjoining Virginia, its western boundary is Chowan river.

Gatesville, the county seat, is 167 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy, loamy and clay soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, peas, and a variety of vegetables especially the early varieties.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, plums, cherries, and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, cypress, Juniper.

Land listed in 1877: 177,415 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$439,971.

Public schools: White. —; colored, —.

Special correspondent of the Department Agriculture: Bruce Smith, Gatesville.

GRAHAM COUNTY

Was formed in 1842, from a portion of Cherokee county, and bears the name of William A. Graham, who was Governor of the State in 1845. Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore, and filled many other high positions. He was distinguished for his ability, integrity, and spotless character.

It belongs to the Western Division, its northern boundary being the Tennessee river and the Tennessee line.

Robinsville, the county seat, is about 350 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Mountainous, with sandy and dark loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat and the grasses.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Locust, chestnut, oak, cherry, walnut, pine, Linden.

Minerals: Gold, copper, silver, lead, with minerals springs.

Land listed in 1877: 169,020 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$113,334.

Public Schools: White, 15; colored, 1.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: G. B. Walker, Robinsville.

GRANVILLE COUNTY

Was formed in 1746 from Edgecombe, and was named in honor of an English nobleman, who was created Earl of Granville, and held the land under a grant from Charles II.

It belongs to the Middle Division, situated in the northeastern portion of the State, and adjoins Virginia.

Oxford, the county seat, is 36 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Undulating, with sandy and clay soils, varied.

Products: Tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, rye, grasses and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, Peaches, pears, grapes, melons, berries and a variety of other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, ash, poplar.

Minerals: Iron gold, silver, with several mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 427,795 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,987,663.

Public Schools: White, 30; colored, 46. In addition there are the Oxford Male Academy; the Horner Schools, at Oxford and Henderson; Oxford Female Academy with several private schools of high character.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: S. H. Cannady, Wilton; E. H. Hicks, Oxford.

GREENE COUNTY

Was originally a portion of Dobbs county which was divided in 1791 into Lenoir and Glasgow counties. 1799 the name of Greene, was substituted for that of Glasgow, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, one of the best and bravest of the American officers in the Revolution.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, occupying a central position in that Division.

Snow Hill, the county seat, is 89 miles east of Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy and loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, grasses, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, plums and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, ash, poplar.

Land listed in 1877: 157,147 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$911,803.

Public Schools: White, 17; colored, 20. In addition there are the Lovejoy Academy, and the Hargrove Female Academy, and other private schools.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture; W. P. Ormond, Hookerton; W. A. Darden, Speight's Bridge.

GUILFORD COUNTY

Was formed 1770 from Rowan and Orange counties, and was named in honor of Lord North, who was created Earl of Guilford.

It belongs to the Middle Division of the State.

Its county seat, the city of Greensboro, is 82 miles northwest of Raleigh and is situated at the junction of the North Carolina and Richmond and Danville and Western Railroads, and was named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

Surface: Hilly, undulating with sandy and red clay soils, varied.

Products: Corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, rye, clover, and the grasses, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, quinces, melons, plums, cherries, and all fruits grown in this climate.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, poplar.

Minerals: Iron, copper, gold, Kaoline, with a number of sulphur and iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 462,516 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$2,491,352.

Public Schools: White, 81; colored, 26.

Manufactures: At Greensboro, two foundries at which are made stoves, plows, mill gearing &c., also one near New Garden: two establishments in Greensboro for the manufacture of spokes, handles, in large quantities, one for rims for wagons and buggies; a large sash and blind factory; pottery, and at High Point a spoke and handle factory; a spoke factory at Jamestown, also a bone and plaster mill, and one at Oak Ridge. These goods are shipped to all parts of the country. Rifle guns are made extensively in Jamestown, and are shipped south and west.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. W. Albright, Greensboro.

HALIFAX COUNTY

Was formed in 1758 from Edgecombe county, and was named in honor of the Earl of Halifax, who was the first Lord of the Board of Trades.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, and its eastern and northern boundary is the Roanoke river.

Halifax, the county seat, is located on the west bank of the Roanoke and also the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Distance from Raleigh 87 miles,

Surface: Level and undulating and with sandy and loamy soils, varied.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, peas, peanuts, clover and other grasses, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, melons, and a great variety of small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, poplar, maple, cypress, juniper.

Minerals: Iron, gold, copper; with several iron and sulphur springs.

Land listed in 1877: 419,122 acres. Value of land and town lots. \$2,004,878.

Public Schools: White, —; colored, —.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: F. M. Gerrert, Enfield; J. B. Neal, Scotland Neck; T. W. Harris, Littleton; J. H. Whitaker, Enfield.

HARNETT COUNTY.

Was formed in 1855 out of a portion of Cumberland county, and was named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, a distinguished leader in the Revolution.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and lies south of Wake county. It is full length is traversed by the Cape Fear river.

Lillington, the county seat, is about 28 miles from Raleigh, on the Cape Fear river.

Surface: Level, and undulating with sandy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, peas, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, Ash, poplar.

Minerals: Iron, with several iron and sulphur springs.

Land listed in 1877: 340,877 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$508,647.

Public Schools: White, 38; colored, 23. In addition the Lillington Academy, and other private schools.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: Daniel McN. McKay, Averasboro.

HAYWOOD COUNTY

Was formed in 1808, from Buncombe county, and named in honor of John Haywood, who was for forty years (from 1787 to 1827) Treasurer of the State.

It belongs to the Western Division, its northern boundary being the Tennessee line.

Waynesville, the county seat, is 294 miles west of Raleigh, and on the projected line of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Surface: Hilly, mountainous with rich loam and clay soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and the grasses, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruit: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes.

Timbers: Oak, chestnut, ash, hickory, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar.

Minerals: Mica, gold, iron, with several springs.

Land listed in 1877: 264,102 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$449,222.

Public schools: White, 44; colored, 3. In addition Waynesville Academy, Richland Institute, Pleasant High Academy, Crab Tree High School, and Tine's Creek High School; all for males and females.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: E. P. Hyatt, Waynesville; A. J. Herren, Waynesville.

HENDERSON COUNTY

Was formed in 1838, from Buncombe, and was named in honor of Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1818.

It belongs to the Western Division, situated in the south western portions of the State, adjoining South Carolina.

Hendersonville, the county seat, is 250 miles west of Raleigh, and situated on the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad.

Surface: Hilly, mountainous, with sand, clay, loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and the grasses.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, plums, cherries and small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, chestnut, walnut, poplar, ash, linden hickory.

Land listed in 1877: 197,209 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$407,678.

Public schools: White, 45; colored, 11. In addition, Judson Female College and Hendersonville High School.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: H. T. Farmer, Flat Rock, W. G. B. Morris, Blue Ridge.

HERTFORD COUNTY

Was formed in 1759, from Chowan, Bertie and Northampton

counties, and was named in honor of the Marquis of, Hertford English Nobleman.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, being situated in the north-east portion of the State, and adjoining Virginia. Its eastern boundary is the Chowan river.

Winton, the county seat, is 155 miles from Raleigh, and is located on the west bank of the Chowan river.

Surface: Level, with sandy, loamy and clay soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, peas, potatoes, and a great variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, and the small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, cypress, oak, ash.

Land listed in 1877: 207,118 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$720,897.

Public schools: White, 26; colored, 35. In addition, a number of private schools.

Manufactures: Blinds, doors and sash, tobacco and lime are manufactured in Winton.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. E. Newsom, Winton; J. W. Mitchell, Pitch Landing.

HYDE COUNTY

Was one of the original precincts, and was named in honor of of Edward Hyde, who was Governor of the Colony in 1711.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, being situated in the extreme eastern portion of the State.

Swan Quarter, the county seat, is 203 miles from Raleigh, and is located on Swan Quarter Bay.

Surface: Level, with rich loamy and alluvial soil.

Products: Corn cotton, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, cypress, gum, maple, holly, juniper, cedar, oak.

Land listed in 1877: 120,815 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$370,745.

Public schools: White, 19; colored, 15. In addition, Male and Female Academy at Fairfield.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: Will. S. Carter, Fairfield.

IREDELL COUNTY

Was formed in 1787, from Rowan county, and was named in honor of James Iredell, Sr., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It belongs to the Middle Division, and its western boundary is the Catawba river. Statesville, the county seat, is 145 miles west of Raleigh, located at the junction of the Western North Carolina, and the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroads.

Surface—Undulating, with grey, sandy and clay soils.

Products—Corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, the grasses and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits—Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, plums, cherries and the small fruits.

Timbers—Oak, hickory, pine, poplar.

Minerals: Iron, corundum, granite; (very fine) probably limestone.

Lands listed in 1877: 356,445 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,394,036.

Public Schools: White, 89; colored, 38. In addition, Simonton Female College, Mooresville Male and Female Academy, Statesville Male Academy, Cool Springs Academy, Olin Male Academy, with a number of other private schools.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. D. Click, Oak Forest; J. A. Harris, Mooresville.

JACKSON COUNTY

Was created in 1850, but not organized until 1852. It was formed from parts of Macon and Haywood counties, and was named in honor of Andrew Jackson.

It belongs to the Western Division, and is bounded on the south by the South Carolina line.

Webster, the county seat, is about 300 miles from Raleigh, and called after Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Surface: Mountainous, with clay and rich loamy soils.

Products: Corn, rye, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, buckwheat and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, berries.

Timbers: Oak, chestnut, poplar, hickory, walnut.

Minerals: Gold, silver, graphite, asbestose, mica, copper.

Lands listed in 1877: 304,703 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$264,217.

Public Schools: White, 30 ; colored, 2.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: D. D. Davies, Cullowhee ; J. M. Zachary, Hamburg.

JOHNSTON COUNTY

Was formed in 1746, from Craven county, and was named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, who was Royal Governor at this time.

It belongs to the Eastern Division of the State, centrally situated, and is traversed its entire length by Neuse river.

Smithfield, the county seat, is on the Neuse river, 27 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy and rich loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, peas, peanuts, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, grapes, pears, melons and the small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, ash, maple, gum.

Minerals:

Land listed in 1877: 477,093 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,305,288.

Public Schools: White, 56 ; colored, 27. In addition to these there are Smithfield Male and Female High School, Clayton

Male and Female High School, Selma Male and Female High School, Archer Lodge Male and Female High School, and Leachburg High School.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: A. J. Heath, Smithfield; B. A. Woodall, Smithfield.

JONES COUNTY

Was formed in 1779, from Craven, and named in honor of Willie Jones, who was a useful citizen and faithful representative.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is traversed by Trent river, and bounded on the East by Craven and Carteret counties.

Trenton, the county seat, is situated on the Trent river, and is 129 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy, loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, wheat, oats, rye, rice, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, strawberries and the small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, ash, birch, cypress, juniper, hickory, poplar.

Land listed in 1877: 207,806 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$539,446.

Public Schools: White, 31; colored, 51.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: James B. Stanly, Trenton; Isaac Brown, Tuckahoe.

LENOIR COUNTY

Was formed in 1791, from a portion of Dobbs county, and was named in honor of Gen. William Lenoir, of Wilkes county.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is traversed by the Neuse river, and bounded on the East by Jones and Craven counties.

Kinston, the county seat is located on the Neuse river and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and is 80 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Slightly undulating, with sandy, rich, loamy and alluvial soils.

Products: Corn, rice, cotton, wheat, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, plums, strawberries, and the other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, gum, cypress, ash, maple.

Land listed in 1877: 234,221 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,003,953.

Public Schools: White, 30; colored, 24.

Manufactures: Besides the Tobacco Factories, there are establishments for making plows, buggies and carriages.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: John C. Wooten, Kinston; N. B. Whitfield, LaGrange.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Was originally a portion of Tryon county, so called after William Tryon, the Royal Governor, but his tyrannical course caused his name to be ignored in 1779, when that county was divided into Lincoln and Rutherford counties.

It belongs to the Western Division, and was named in honor of Benjamin Lincoln, who, at that time, was fighting the British forces at Charleston. Its northern boundary is the Catawba river.

Lincolnton, its county seat, is located on the Western Division of the Carolina Central Railway, 172 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Undulating, with granitic and red clay soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco, peas, rye, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, grapes, peaches, pears, and a variety of other fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, hickory, chestnut, poplar, ash, walnut, maple.

Minerals: Gold, iron, copper, mica, oil-stone, asbestos, with lime and sulphur springs.

Land listed in 1877: 191,791 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$885,952.

Public Schools: White, —; colored, —. In addition, are the Rock Spring Seminary; Denver Seminary; Ironton High School; Lincolnton Academy, Lincolnton High School.

Manufactures: Besides iron forges, there is an establishment for making an excellent chair.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: W. A. Graham, Iron Station; I. R. Self, Lincolnton.

MACON COUNTY

Was formed in 1828, from Haywood county, and was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, of Warren, who was a distinguished member of Congress in both branches.

It belongs to the Western Division, its southern boundary is the South Carolina line.

Franklin, its county seat, is 331 miles from Raleigh, and is located on Little Tennessee river.

Surface: Mountainous with clay and loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, buckwheat, grasses and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, plums, cherries.

Timbers: Oak, Hickory, poplar, cherry, buckeye, locust.

Minerals: Iron, Mica, corundum, copper, with a number of iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 303,772 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$334,659.

Public schools: White, 33; colored, 5. And Smith's Bridge High school.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: C. D. Smith, Franklin; Albert Siler, Franklin.

MADISON COUNTY

Was formed in 1850, from Yancey and Buncombe counties,

and named in honor of James Madison, who was the fourth President of the United States.

It belongs to the Western Division, and located in the north-western portion of the State, bounded on the north by the Tennessee line.

Marshall, the county seat, is about 250 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly, mountainous, with clay and rich loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, tobacco, buckwheat, grasses and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, grapes, pears, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, ash, poplar, hickory, birch, walnut, chestnut.

Minerals: Iron, Mica, with several warm springs of valuable medicinal properties.

Land listed in 1877, 221,707 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$343,058.

Public schools: White, 43; colored, 2.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: J. J. Gudger, Marshall.

MARTIN COUNTY

Was formed in 1774, from Halifax and Tyrell counties, and named in honor of Josiah Martin the last of the Colonial Governors in our State.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, its northern boundary is the Roanoke river.

Williamston, the county town, is located on the south bank of Roanoke river, 140 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, grapes, berries, and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, cypress, maple, birch.

Land listed in 1877: 261,126 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,033,852.

Public Schools: White, 33; colored, 31. With two Male and Female High Schools at Williamston, one at Hamilton, one at Jamesville, and one at Robersonville.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: H. D. Roberson, Robersonville; J. B. Biggs, Williamston.

MCDOWELL COUNTY.

Was formed in 1842, from Burke and Rutherford counties, and was named in honor of Col. Joseph McDowell.

It belongs to the Middle Division, lying on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge.

Marion, the county seat, is on the Western North Carolina Railroad, about 200 miles from Raleigh, and was called in honor of Gen. Francis Marion, of South Carolina.

Surface: Mountainous, with clay and rich loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, rye, potatoes, grasses, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, and berries.

Timbers: Oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, chestnut.

Minerals: Iron, copper, silver, mica, lead, with sulphur springs.

Land listed in 1877: 222,276 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$409,443.

Public Schools: White, 42; colored, 10.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: John S. Brown, Marion; S. J. Neal, Henry's.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Was formed in 1762, from Anson county, and was named in honor of the new Queen.

It belongs to the Middle Division, lying on the southern bor-

der of the State adjoining South Carolina, and bounded on the west by Catawba river.

The city of Charlotte, the county seat, is the junction five of railroads and is 174 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Undulating, with sandy, red clay and loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, grasses, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, melons, cherries, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, hickory, walnut, poplar, ash, locust.

Minerals: Twelve gold mines being worked.

Land listed in 1877: 299,539 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$3,184,120.

Public Schools: White, 65; colored, 39. With Macon High School, Charlotte Female Institute, Riddle Institute, and a number of private schools.

Manufactures: Foundries, carriage and wagon and furniture establishments.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: R. B. Caldwell, Charlotte; J. F. Johnston, Charlotte.

MITCHELL COUNTY

Was formed in 1861, from the counties McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga and Yancey, and was named in honor of Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D., for a number of years a Professor in our State University, and who was accidentally killed in making a scientific exploration of the highest peak of the Black mountains. His body was interred on the summit.

It belongs to the Western Division, is situated in the north-western portion of the State and adjoins Tennessee.

Surface: Mountainous, with rich loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, flax and the grasses.

Fruits: Apples, pears, grapes.

Timbers: Poplar, oak, chestnut, walnut, ash.

Minerals: Iron, mica, manganese, plumbago, Asbestos, kaolin, corundum, samarskite, gummite, pitchblende and mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 174,326 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$122,480.

Public schools: White, 36; colored, 3.

Manufactures: Cranberry and Rock Creek iron mines.

Special correspondent of the Department of Agriculture: S. W. Blalock, Ledger.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Was formed in 1779, from Anson county, and was named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, who fell at the battle of Quebec, December 31st, 1775.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is situated in the southern portion of the State, its western boundary is marked by the Yadkin river.

Troy, the county seat, is 115 miles from Raleigh, and named in honor of John B. Troy, and eminent attorney.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with sandy and clay soil varied.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, sorghum cane, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, grapes and small fruits.

Minerals: Gold, copper, silver, iron, chalybeate and sulphur springs.

Timbers: Oak, pine, hickory, ash.

Land listed in 1877: 288,600 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$411,907.

Public Schools: White, 27; colored, 15.

Manufactures: Several furniture, carriage and wagon manufactures.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: H. M. Scarborough, Mt. Gilead; C. W. Wooley, Mt. Gilead.

MOORE COUNTY

Was formed in 1784, from Cumberland county, and was nam-

ed in honor of Hon. Alfred Moore, one of the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is situated in the southern portion of the State.

Carthage, the county seat, is 79 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Undulating, with sandy and clay soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, melons and a variety of small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory.

Minerals: Gold, copper, and very superior soapstone.

Land listed in 1877: 501, 455 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$828,720.

Public schools: White 54; colored, 36.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Wm. Arnold, Jonesboro; J. M. Edwards, Carthage.

NASH COUNTY

Was formed in 1777, from Edgecombe, and was named in honor of Gen. Francis Nash, who that year fell in the battle of Germantown.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is situated in the western portion of that Division.

Nashville, the county seat, is 44 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, undulating, with sandy and clay soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, potatoes, wheat, oats, and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, and small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, cypress, gum, dogwood.

Minerals: Gold.

Land listed in 1877: 327,528 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,345,589.

Public schools: White, 39; colored, 27. In addition, Castalia Academy, Stanhope Academy, and Battleboro Female School.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: N. W. Boddie, Nashville; J. A. Harrison, Castalia; W. H. Hilliard, Jr., Battleboro; Thos. Westray, Stanhope.

NEW HANOVER

Was formed in 1728, and named in honor of the House of Hanover.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is situated in the south-east portion of the State; is bounded east by the Atlantic Ocean and west by the Cape Fear river.

Wilmington, the county seat, is 148 miles from Raleigh, is immediately on the Cape Fear river, and was named in honor of the Earl of Wilmington, and is rapidly growing in commercial importance. It was originally called Newton.

Surface: Level, with sandy and alluvial soils.

Products: Corn, peas, peanuts, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Peaches, grapes, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, cypress, gum, live oak.

Land listed in 1877: 92,885 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$3,938.378.

Public schools: White, 8; colored, 11. In addition, Cape Military Academy, Tiliston Normal School (male and female) Hinton Male High School, Williston Normal School (colored).

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: A. R. Black, Wilmington; Thomas F. Wood, Wilmington.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Was formed in 1741, from Bertie county, origin of its name unknown.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is situated in the north-eastern part of the State, its western boundary being the Roanoke river.

Jackson, the county seat, is about 115 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Undulating, with sandy loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, cotton, peas, oats, rye, and other vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, melons, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, hickory, ash, cypress.

Land listed in 1877: 308,943 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,469,485.

Public Schools: White, —; colored —. Jackson High School, Seaboard High School, and Jackson Female High School.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Wm. Grant, Jackson; W. P. Vick, Margeretsville; Wm. T. Peele, Rich Square.

ONslow COUNTY.

Was formed in 1734, from New Hanover county, and was named in honor of Arthur Onslow, who at that time was speaker of the British House of Commons.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is situated in the extreme east and bounded on the east by Core sound, and the Atlantic Ocean.

Jacksonville, the county seat (and formerly called Onslow) is on New river 14½ miles from Raleigh.

Surface—Level, with sandy and alluvial soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, peanuts, potatoes.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, scuppernong grapes, etc.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, ash, juniper, cypress.

Land listed in 1877: 297,392 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$507,035.

Public Schools: White, 18; colored, 15.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Hill E. King, Stump Sound; S. B. Taylor, Catherine Lake.

ORANGE COUNTY

Was formed in 1751, from Granville, Johnston and Bladen counties, was named in honor of the House of Orange.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is situated in the central portion of the State.

Hillsboro. the county seat, is 40 miles west of Raleigh on the North Carolina Railroad. It was first called Childsburg, but was changed to its present name in honor of the Earl of Hillsboro.

Surface: Undulating, with diversified soils of gray, sandy and red clay.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, cotton, potatoes and the grasses.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and the small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, hickory, pine, walnut, poplar, maple, gum.

Minerals: Iron, with traces of coal, mica and copper, with eight chalybeate and sulphur springs.

Lands listed in 1877: 342,358 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,464,330.

Public Schools: White, 40; colored, 35. In addition Hughs Academy, Caldwell Institute, Hillsboro Female High School, with a number of other first class private schools.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. Knox Hughs, Cedar Grove; J. H. Parish, Hillsboro.

PAMLICO COUNTY.

Was formed in 1872, from Beaufort and Craven county, and bears the name of the Sound on its eastern and southern border.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, being situated on the Pamlico Sound.

Bayboro, the county seat, is about 200 miles from Raleigh, located on Bay river, and takes its name from that stream.

Surface: Level, with sandy and rich alluvial soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, Tobacco, rice, peas, wheat, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, grapes, melons and the small fruits.

Timbers: Pine poplar, ash, gum, oak, holly, beech.

Land listed in 1877: 142,121 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$291,237.

Public schools: White, 19; colored, 7.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: W. T. Caho, Bay River; J. S. Lane, Stonewall.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY

Was formed in 1729, One of the original precincts, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians who once occupied the territory.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is situated in the north-east corner of the State, is bounded on the north by the Virginia line, and south by the Albemarle sound.

Elizabeth City, the county seat, is 215 miles from Raleigh, and is located on Pasquotank river.

Surface: Level, with alluvial and sandy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, flax, oats, peas, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and the small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, cypress, poplar, juniper, ash, gum.

Land listed in 1877: 123,640 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$807,900.

Public schools: White, 18; colored, 13, with a number of private schools.

Special correspondents of the Department Agriculture: C. W. Hollowell, Elizabeth City.

PENDER COUNTY

Was formed in 1875, from New Hanover county, and was named in honor of Maj. Gen. W. D. Pender, of Edgecombe, who was a distinguished officer in the Confederate army.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean, and west by Black river.

Burgaw, the county seat, is 112 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy, loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, pea nuts, potatoes, rice.

Fruits: Apples, pears, grapes and vegetables.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, ash, cypress, gum.

Land listed in 1877: 337,887 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$877,031.

Public schools: White, —; colored, —. In addition there are Rocky Point Academy and Herring's Chapel school.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: G. Z. French, Rocky Point; Daniel Shaw, Rocky Point.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY

Was the earliest settlement in North Carolina, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians once occupying that territory.

It belongs to the Eastern Division of the State, being situated in the northeastern part of the State—its southern boundary being Albemarle Sound.

Hertford, the county seat, is 194 miles from Raleigh, and is located on Pasquotank river.

Surface: Level, with sand and clay soils, varied.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, potatoes, melons and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, grapes and a variety of small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, ash, gum, poplar, hickory, maple, juniper and cypress.

Land listed in 1877: 144,501 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$780,780.

Public Schools: White, 25; colored, 32. Also Perquimans Academy, Hertford Academy, Belvedere Academy, (all for males and females.)

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: James Newbold, Winfall.

PERSON COUNTY

Was formed in 1791, from Caswell county, and was named in honor of Gen. Thomas Person, of Granville county.

It belongs to the Middle Division of the State, is situated on the northern border of the State, being bounded on the north by the Virginia line.

Roxboro, the county seat, is 54 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Undulating, with sandy loam and red clay soils.

Products: Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory.

Land listed in 1877: 233,296 acres. Value of land and town lots \$754,925.

Public Schools: White, 27; colored, 27.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. M. Barnett, Roxboro.

PITT COUNTY

Was formed in 1760, from Beaufort county, and named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, and is centrally located in that division, and is traversed its full length by Tar river.

Greenville, the county seat, is 102 miles from Raleigh, and is located on Tar river.

Surface: Undulating, with sandy, loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, rye, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, berries, and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, poplar, cypress, gum.

Land listed in 1877: 359,607 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,599,788.

Public Schools: White, 26; colored, 30.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: John King, Falkland; James Joyner, Marlboro.

POLK COUNTY

Was formed in 1855, from Henderson and Rutherford counties, and was named in honor of Col. William Polk, of the Revolution.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is situated in the extreme southwestern portion of that division, and bounded on the south by the South Carolina line.

Columbus, the county seat, is about 220 miles from Raleigh, and was so called in honor of the discoverer of America.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with loamy and clay soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, potatoes, grasses, sorghum cane and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, berries, &c., to great perfection, in the "Thermal Belt."

Timbers: Oak, pine, hickory, walnut and chestnut.

Minerals: Gold and iron, with several mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 137,344 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$351,697.

Public Schools: White, 21; colored, 9.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: L. R. MeAbey, Lynn.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Was formed in 1779, from Guilford and Rowan counties, and was named in honor of the Randolph family of Virginia.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and is situated about the center of the State.

Ashboro, the county seat, is 72 miles from Raleigh, and was so called in honor of Governor Samuel Ashe.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with sandy and clay soils, varied.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, peas, grasses and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, hickory, pine, poplar, walnut.

Minerals: Gold, silver, copper, iron, with several mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 469,848 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,394,517.

Public Schools: White, 82; colored, 22. Also Farmer's Academy, Bush Hill Academy, Franklinsville Academy, Mt. Shepard Academy, Ashboro Female Academy.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: M. S. Robbins, Ashboro; A. S. Horney, Franklinsville.

RICHMOND COUNTY

Was formed in 1779, from Anson, and was named in honor of the Duke of Richmond, who was a zealous friend of the American cause in the House of Lords.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is one of the southern border counties; is bounded on the south by the South Carolina line, and west by the Pee Dee river.

Rockingham, the county seat, is 105 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, undulating, with sandy and clay soils, varied.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, potatoes, wheat, oats, rye, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, melons, berries, and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, poplar, gum.

Land listed in 1877: 412,917 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$947,649.

Public Schools: White, 30; colored 49. Also Rockingham Male and Female Academy, Spring Hill Academy, Ellerbee Springs Academy, Caledonia Academy, Laurinburg Academy.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. T. Bradley, Mangum; J. L. Cooley, Montpelier; J. W. Guthrie, Rockingham.

ROBESON COUNTY

Was formed in 1786, from Bladen county, and was named in

honor of Colonel Robeson, who distinguished himself in the battle of Elizabethtown in July, 1781.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is situated on the southern border, the South Carolina line being its southern boundary.

Lumberton, the county seat, is 93 miles from Raleigh, and is located on Lumber river.

Surface: Level, with sandy and clay soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, melons, grapes, berries, and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, cypress.

Land listed in 1877: 573,300 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,020,406.

Public Schools: White, 53; colored, 38. Also, Ashpole Institute, Shoe Heel Institute.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: D. P. McEachern, Shoe Heel.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Was formed in 1785, from Guilford county, and was named in honor of C. W. Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham—Premier of England—and a devoted friend of America.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is situated on the northern border, being bounded on the north by the Virginia line.

Wentworth, the county seat, is 116 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with grey, sandy and clay soils, varied.

Products: Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, berries, and other small fruits.

Timbers—Oak, hickory, pine.

Minerals: Coal, with a large number of iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 310,887 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,462,433.

Public Schools: White, 56 ; colored, 49.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. W. Hutcherson, Wentworth; T. W. Field, Leaksville.

ROWAN COUNTY

Was formed in 1758, from Anson county, and for a time embraced much of the western part of this State and Tennessee.

It belongs to the Middle Division, near its center, and is bounded on the east by the Yadkin river.

Salisbury, the county seat, is 118 miles west of Raleigh, is located at the junction of the North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads and takes its name from a town in England.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with dark clay soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, hay, tobacco, cotton, peas, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, berries, and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, hickory, ash, walnut, maple, poplar, pine.

Minerals: Gold, copper, silver, with sulphur springs.

Land listed in 1877: 300,186 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,863,591.

Public Schools: White, 56; colored, 18. Also Salisbury Male Academy, and Salisbury Female Academy.

Manufactures: 37,000 pounds sassafras, and 3,170 pounds pennyroyal oils were made in this county during the past year. 30,000 gallons sorghum molasses were also made. Fine flour largely manufactured.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Luke Blackmer, S. R. Harrison, Salisbury.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

Was formed in 1779, from Tyron county, (which was that year abolished and divided between Rutherford and Lincoln)

and was named in honor of Gen. Griffith Rutherford, of the Revolution.

It belongs to the Middle Division, being situated in its extreme southwestern portion, and bounded on the south by the South Carolina line.

Rutherfordton, the county seat, is 216 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly, undulating with grey sandy and clay soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, clover, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, walnut, poplar, maple, hickory, ash, pine, cherry.

Minerals: Iron, gold, copper, mica, plumbago, corundum, with several mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 327,148 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$831,026.

Public Schools: White, 55; colored, 11.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: T. D. Twitty, of Rutherfordton; W. L. Jones, Poor's Ford.

SAMPSON COUNTY

Was formed in 1784, from Duplin, and was named in honor of Col. John Sampson.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is situated in the southeastern portion of the State.

Clinton, the county seat, is 94 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy and clay soils, varied.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, grasses, peas, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, poplar, hickory, ash, walnut, cypress, juniper.

Land listed in 1877: 344,100 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$900,186.

Public Schools: White, 57; colored, 52. With a number of good private schools.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: John Ashford, Clinton; S. J. Faison, Harrell's store.

STANLEY COUNTY

Was formed in 1841, from Montgomery county, and was named in honor of Hon. John Stanley, of New Berne.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is bounded on the east by Yadkin river and on the south by Rocky river—one of the tributaries of the Pee Dee.

Albemarle, the county seat, is about 100 miles from Raleigh, and preserves the name of one of the Lords Proprietors.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with clay and gravelly soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, cotton, rye, potatoes, hay, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, berries, melons, and small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, hickory pine.

Minerals: Gold and zinc, with a large number of mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 226,054 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$467,960.

Public schools: White, 40; colored, 8. Also Albemarle Male and Female Academy, Mineral Springs Male and Female Academy, Fork Male and Female Academy.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: J. E. Hartrell, Leo; W. J. Ross, Albemarle.

STOKES COUNTY

Was formed in 1789, from Surry county, and was named in honor of Hon. John Stokes.

It belongs to the Middle Division, on the northern border of the State, being bounded on the north by the Virginia line.

Danbury, the county seat, is 100 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with grey and red clay soils.

Products: Corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, hay, potatoes, gasses, and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, cherries, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, chestnut, hickory, walnut, poplar.

Minerals: Gold, zinc with numerous iron, sulphur and limestone springs.

Land Listed in 1877: 258,530 acres. Value of land and town lots \$732,643.

Public Schools: White, 35; colored, 7. Also Dalton High School and Danbury Female Academy.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: W. W. King, Danbury, Benjamin Baily, Walnut Cove.

SURRY COUNTY

Was formed in 1770, from Rowan county, and takes its name from the county of Surry in the south of England.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and is located in the north-western portion of the State, is bounded on the north by the Virginia line.

Dobson, the county seat, is about 120 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Mountainous, with gray and red soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Chestnut, pine, poplar, hickory, walnut, locust, oak, cherry.

Minerals: Lead, coal, mica, iron, manganese, asbestos, with one sulphur and three iron springs.

Land listed in 1877: 304,742 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$781,062.

Public Schools: White, 54; colored, 14.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: W. H. Wolfe, Judesville; R. R. Gwyn, Elkin.

SWAIN COUNTY.

Was formed in 1811, from Macon and Jackson counties, and was named in honor of D. L. Swain, formerly Governor of the State and President of the University.

It belongs to the Western Division, and is bounded on the north by the Tennessee line.

Charleston, the county seat, is 325 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Mountainous, with dark, loamy and clay soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, grapes, pears.

Timbers: Walnut, oak, poplar, pine, birch, beech, ash.

Minerals: Gold, silver, lead, copper, mica.

Land listed in 1877: 406,931 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$173,564.

Public Schools: White, 18; colored, 0.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Daniel Lester, Fairfax; John M. Earls, Nantahala.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY

Was formed in 1861, from Henderson and Jackson counties.

It belongs to the Western Division, is bounded on the south by the South Carolina line, and is traversed its full length by the French Broad river.

Brevard, the county seat, is about 272 miles from Raleigh, and preserves a name that became distinguished in the Revolution.

Surface: Mountainous, with dark loamy soils, very fertile.

Products: Corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, oats, hay, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, cherries, pears, plums, berries, and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, ash, hickory, chestnut, walnut, maple, pine, gum.

Minerals: Mica, copper, iron.

Land listed in 1877: 275,729 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$338,889.

Public Schools: White, 23; colored, 4.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Thos. L. Gash, Brevard.

TYRRELL COUNTY

Was one of the original precincts of the Lords Proprietors, and bears the name of John Tyrrell one of the original owners of the province.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, is bounded on the north by the Albemarle sound.

Columbia, the county seat, is about 200 miles from Raleigh, and located on Sappahannock river.

Surface: Level, with sandy and rich alluvial soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, potatoes, and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, grapes.

Timbers: Pine, oak, juniper cypress.

Land listed in 1877: 118,841 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$220,930.

Public Schools: White, 10; colored, 6. Also Columbia Academy.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: C. E. Tatem, Columbia; Eli Spruill, Columbia.

UNION COUNTY

Was formed in 1842, from Anson and Mecklenburg counties.

It belongs to the Middle Division, is one of the southern border counties adjoining South Carolina.

Monroe, the county seat, is 165 miles from Raleigh, and was named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States.

Surface: Hilly, undulating, with gray and red clay soils, varied.

Products : Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits : Apples, grapes, peaches, pears, melons, berries.

Timbers : Pine, oak, hickory, ash, poplar.

Minerals : Gold.

Land listed in 1877 : 373,916 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,268,848.

Public schools : White, —; colored, —. Also Monroe High School.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture : Vachel T. Cheers, Brown Creek, C. N. Simpson, Monroe.

WAKE COUNTY

Was formed in 1770, from Orange, Johnston and Cumberland counties, and was called in compliment to the maiden name of Governor Tryon's wife.

It belongs to the Middle Division; and in this county is located the Capitol of the State.

Raleigh, the county seat, and also the Capital of the State, bears the name of the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose auspices the first colony was planted on our soil.

Surface : Undulating, with gray sand and clay soils varied.

Products : Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, grasses, potatoes and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits : Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, berries.

Timbers : Pine, hickory, oak, poplar, maple, ash.

Minerals : Plumbago in great abundance.

Land Listed in 1877 : 564,790 acres. Value of land and town lots \$4,838,395.

Public Schools : White, 98; colored 82. Also Raleigh Male High School, Raleigh Graded school, St. Augustin School (colored) and quite a number of schools supported by private patronage.

Manufactures : Several establishments for manufacturing spokes, rims, hubs, plow handles, buggies, carriages, wagons.

sash, doors, mantels, engines, boilers, saw mills, leather, plows and plow castings.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: W. G. Upchurch, Raleigh; W. B. Smith, Forestville; S. D. Williams, Raleigh.

WARREN COUNTY

Was formed in 1779, from a portion of Bute county, which was that year divided into Warren and Franklin.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and is situated on the northern border of the State adjoining Virginia, and takes its name from Joseph Warren, of Massachusetts.

Warrenton, the county seat, is about 52 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Undulating, with sandy, loam and clay soils.

Products: Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, cotton, potatoes, sorghum cane, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, berries and other small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, pine, poplar, walnut, hickory, ash, maple.

Minerals: Gold, with several mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 315,753 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,283,182.

Public Schools: White, 19; colored, 23. Also Warrenton Male Academy, Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: W. H. Cheek, Warrenton, Wm. Wallace White, Manson.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Was formed in 1799, from Tyrell county, and was named in honor of the father of this country, General George Washington.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, and is bounded on the north by Albemarle sound.

Plymouth, the county seat, 162 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Level, with sandy loamy soils with clay subsoils.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, potatoes, peas, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, berries, melons, and a variety of small fruits.

Timbers: Cypress, juniper, pine, oak, poplar, ash.

Land listed in 1877: 170,460 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$483,472.

Public schools: White, —; colored, —.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: Arthur Collins. Creswell; Wm. R. Chessom, Lee's Mills; T. J. Norman, Skinnersville.

WATAUGA COUNTY

Was formed in 1849, from Ash, Caldwell, Wilkes and Yancey counties and bears the name given to a river by the Indians, which has its source in this county and signifies "the River of Islands."

It belongs to the Western Division, lying in the north western portion of the State, and bounded on the west by the Tennessee line.

Boone, the county seat, is about 240 miles from Raleigh, and was called in honor of Daniel Boone, who once lived on the Yadkin river.

Surface: Mountainous, with rich loamy soil.

Products: Corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and fine vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, peas, berries, cherries, and all fruits of this climate.

Timbers: Oak, chestnut, poplar, pine, sugar maple, cherry, walnut.

Minerals: Iron, gold, mica, plumbago, silver, copper, with mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 185,125 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$326,097.

Public schools: White, 40; colored, 2.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: A. J. McBride, McBride's Mills; M. C. Herman, Sugar Grove.

WAYNE COUNTY

Was formed in 1779 from a portion of Dobbs county. (subsequently divided into Greene and Lenoir) and takes its name from Anthony Wayne, of Pennsylvania, distinguished in the Revolution.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, and is traversed by Neuse River.

Goldsboro, the county seat, is 51 miles from Raleigh, and is located at the junction of the North Carolina, the Atlantic, and the Wilmington & Weldon Railroads, and on the Neuse river.

Surface: Level, slightly undulating, with sandy and loamy soils.

Products: Corn, cotton, peas, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, berries, and a variety of small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, ash, hickory, pine, maple, juniper, poplar, walnut and cypress.

Land listed in 1877: 328,295 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,697,389.

Public Schools: White, 37; colored, 30. Also several private schools of high character.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: B. F. Arrington, Goldsboro; T. B. Hyman, Goldsboro; B. F. Hooks, Goldsboro.

WILKES COUNTY

Was formed in 1777, from Surry county, and was named in honor of John Wilkes, a distinguished member of the English Parliament, and a zealous friend of the American cause in the Revolution.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and is situated on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge in the northwestern portion of the State.

Wilkesboro, the county seat, is 112 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly, mountainous, with dark sandy, loamy soil.

Products: Corn, wheat, rye, oats, grasses, tobacco and potatoes.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries and berries.

Timbers: Oak, pine, chestnut, hickory, walnut and poplar.

Minerals: Copper, gold, mica, manganese, with several mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 325,221 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$613,499.

Public Schools: White, 82; colored, 9. Also Wilkesboro Male and Female High School, Trap Hill Institute, Moravian Falls Male and Female Academy.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: L. Harrell, Briar Creek; J. T. Finley, Wilkesboro.

WILSON COUNTY

Was formed in 1757, from Edgecombe, Nash, Wayne, and Johnston counties, and was named in honor of Louis D. Wilson, who died in Mexico serving his country.

It belongs to the Eastern Division, occupying a central position in that Division.

Wilson, the county seat, is about 50 miles from Raleigh, and located on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Surface: Slightly undulating, with sandy and clay soils, varied.

Products: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, grasses, and a variety of vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, Peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, melons, berries, and other small fruits.

Timbers: Pine, oak, hickory, ash, cypress, gum.

Minerals: Iron, and one sulphur, with fourteen iron and magnesia springs.

Land listed in 1877: 196,146 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$1,334,133.

Public schools: White, 35; colored, 20; Also Wilson Collegiate Institute, Wilson Collegiate Seminary.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: R. W. King, Wilson; Calvin Barnes, Wilson.

YADKIN COUNTY.

Was formed in 1851, from Surry, and takes its name from the river which runs through it.

It belongs to the Middle Division, and is located in the north-western portion of the State.

Yadkinville, the county seat, is about 175 miles from Raleigh.

Surface: Hilly, with loamy and clay soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, potatoes, grasses, and vegetables.

Fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, berries and small fruits.

Timbers: Oak, hickory, poplar, ash.

Minerals: Iron, with several mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 207,040 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$611,214.

Public schools: White, 48; colored, 10. Also Jonesville Male and Female Academy, Boonville Academy, Jonesville Female Seminary.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: H. C. Wilson, Yadkinville; T. Long, Huntsville.

YANCEY COUNTY.

Was formed in 1833, from Burke and Buncombe counties, and was named in honor of Hon. Bartlett Yancey, of Caswell, who was a great and a good man.

It belongs to the Western Division, is situated in the north-western portion of the State, and is bounded on the west by the Tennessee line.

Burnsville, the county seat, is about 245 miles from Raleigh, and was called in honor of Captain Otway Burns, of Carteret county.

Surface: Mountainous, with rich loamy soils.

Products: Corn, wheat, buckwheat, oats, rye, grasses, and potatoes.

Fruits: Apples, pears, and berries.

Timbers: Poplar, ash, chestnut, hickory, sugar maple and Buckeye.

Minerals: Iron, mica, with several mineral springs.

Land listed in 1877: 150,633 acres. Value of land and town lots, \$181,889.

Public schools: White, 34; colored, 4.

Special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture: N. M. Wilson, Burnsville; J. R. Neil, Bald Creek.

CHAPTER V.

Partial List of Native North Carolinians who have become prominent citizens of other States, and also of Native Inventors.

ANDREW JACKSON—President of the United States, born in the Waxhaw Settlement, of Mecklenburg county (now Union)—appointed Attorney General of the Territory of Tennessee by the Governor of North Carolina; became Judge of the Superior Court; famous for his military achievements in the Indian wars, and as the hero of New Orleans; Senator in Congress.

JAMES KNOX POLK—President of the United States, born in Mecklenburg county; graduated at Chapel Hill; was Governor of Tennessee; Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON—President of the United States, was born in Raleigh, Wake county; member of the Legislature of Tennessee; member of both Houses of Congress from that State; was Governor of the State, and elected Vice President of the United States.

WM. R. KING—Born in Sampson county, represented his county in the Legislature, and the State in Congress; settled in Cahawba county, Alabama; elected Senator from that State in 1819; Minister to France in 1844, and Vice President in 1852.

JOSEPH BREVARD—Born in Mecklenburg county; elected Judge in South Carolina; member of Congress from that State in 1821.

JESSE A. BYNUM—Born in Halifax county, member of the Legislature and Congress, moved to Alexandria Parish, La.

JOHN R. J. DANIEL—Born in Halifax county, often in the Legislature and Congress, moved to Louisiana.

JOHN F. DARBY—Born in Person county; moved to Mississippi; elected to Congress from Mississippi, to 32d Congress in 1852.

EDMUND S. DARGAN—Was born in Montgomery county, now Stanley, in 1806; moved to Alabama; elected a member of the Legislature of that State; soon thereafter was made Judge of the Superior Court; in 1846 was elected to Congress, and in 1848 was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; was elected a member of the Confederate Congress.

SAM'L P. CARSON—Born in Burke county, was in the 19th, 20th and 21st Congresses; moved to Texas, where he became prominent.

ARCHIBALD DIXON—Was born in Caswell county; moved to Kentucky; was Lieutenant Governor, and succeeded Mr. Clay as Senator in 1852.

HAMILTON HENDERSON CHALMERS—Was born in Rockingham county, moved to Mississippi and is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE—Was born in Currituck, moved to Tennessee, and was a member of Congress from that State.

WM. H. FORNEY—Was born in Lincoln county, moved to Alabama, and is now in Congress from that State.

THOMAS H. BENTON—Was born in Orange county; moved first to Tennessee, served in the war of 1812 as Colonel 39th Infantry, U. S. A., and was thirty years in the Senate from Missouri.

LUCIEN C. GAUSE—Was born in Brunswick county, moved to Tennessee, settled in Arkansas, and is now a member of Congress from that State.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY—Was born in Richmond county; moved to Connecticut; elected Governor of that State in 1866; a member of Congress in 1872, and is now a member elect from that State. He was President of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

JAMES P. HENDERSON—Was born in Lincoln county; moved to Texas; Minister from Texas to Europe; commanded a regiment in the Mexican war; elected Governor of Texas in 1846, and a Senator from Texas in Congress.

SAM'L W. INGE—Was born in North Carolina; moved to Alabama; elected a member of the 30th and 31st Congress; Attorney of the United States for California.

JAMES JOHNSON—Was born in Robeson county; moved to Georgia, was elected to the 32d Congress; appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia by Andrew Johnson.

THOMAS L. JONES—Was born in Rutherford county; moved to Kentucky and was elected to the 40th, 41st and 44th sessions of Congress.

JOHN McQUEEN—Was born in Robeson county; moved to South Carolina, and was elected to the 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th sessions of Congress.

JAMES C. MITCHELL—Was born in Mecklenburg county, moved to Tennessee, and elected a member of the 19th and 20th sessions of Congress.

GABRIEL MOORE—Was born in Stokes county, moved to Alabama, elected a member of the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th sessions of Congress; was Governor of Alabama in 1820, and U. S. Senator in 1829.

WILLIAM H. MURFREE—Was born in Murfreesboro; was elected a member of the 13th and 14th sessions of Congress from the Edenton district; moved to Tennessee. His father was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and two towns—one in North Carolina and one in Tennessee—preserve the name of the family.

DANIEL NEWMAN—was born in North Carolina, and served in the Revolutionary and Indian wars, and was elected to Congress in 1831 from Georgia.

KENNETH RAYNER—Was born in Bertie county, represented the Edenton district frequently in Congress; moved to Mississippi; was nominated Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; appointed Judge of the Alabama Claims, and is now Solicitor of the Treasury.

PHILEMON THOMAS—Was born in North Carolina, moved to Kentucky and thence to Louisiana, and was a member of the 22d and 23d sessions of Congress.

EDWARD STANLY—Was born in Newbern, served as a member of Congress from North Carolina; moved to California, and was appointed, in 1862, Military Governor of North Carolina, and was a candidate for Governor of California.

JACOB THOMPSON—Was born in Caswell county, moved to Mississippi in 1835; was a member of the 26th session of Congress, and re-elected in 1851; was Secretary of the Interior in 1857 under the administration of President Buchanan.

STARLING TUCKER—Was born in Halifax county; moved to South Carolina, and served as a member of Congress from 1817 to 1831.

TILGHMAN M. TUCKER—Was born in North Carolina, moved to Mississippi, was Governor of that State in 1841, and a member of Congress in 1843.

HUGH LAWSON WHITE—Was born in Iredell county; went to Tennessee in 1783; was Judge of the Supreme Court of that State in 1801, U. S. Senator in 1825, and received the electoral vote of Tennessee and Georgia for President in 1836.

JAMES WHITE—Was born in North Carolina; moved to Tennessee and was elected a delegate to Congress in 1794.

J. McC. WILEY—Was born in Cabarrus county; moved to Bibb county, Alabama; was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and also to the 39th session of Congress, but was not permitted to take his seat.

CHARLES PELHAM—Was born in Person county, moved to Alabama, was elected Judge in 1868, and to Congress in 1873.

LEONARD SIMS—Was born in North Carolina, moved to Missouri, and in 1845 was elected a member of Congress from that State.

WILLIAM ALLEN—Was born in Edenton; moved to Ohio, was elected to Congress and the Senate of the United States, and in 1874 Governor of Ohio.

WILLIAM SMITH—Was born in North Carolina; moved to South Carolina, was elected to Congress in 1797, and Judge in 1808, to the United States Senate in 1817, and re-elected to the United States Senate in 1831; declined the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1829 received the seven votes of Georgia for Vice President.

JESSE SPEIGHT—Was born in Greene county, moved to Mississippi, and elected United States Senator in 1845 from that State.

MONTFORD STOKES—Was born in North Carolina, was Governor of the State in 1830; moved to Arkansas, and was appointed Commissioner for the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi.

WILLIAM B. STOKES—Was born in Chatham county; moved to Tennessee, and elected to the 36th, 39th, 40th and 41st sessions of Congress.

JAMES HOUSTON THOMAS—Was born in Iredell county; moved to Tennessee, elected Attorney General of that State, was law partner of James K. Polk, and a member of the 31st and 36th sessions of Congress.

VAN H. MANNING—Was born in Martin county; removed to Mississippi in 1841, and was elected a member of the 44th and 45th sessions of Congress.

JOHN WILLIAMS—Was born in Surry county; was Captain of

the 6th U. S. Infantry in 1790; moved to Knoxville, Tennessee; was colonel of a regiment in 1812, and served under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans; was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1815, and appointed Charge DeAffairs to Central America by John Q. Adams.

MARMADUKE WILLIAMS—Was born in North Carolina; moved to Alabama, and was elected a Judge of Tuscaloosa County Court.

ROBERT WILLIAMS—Was born near Shallow Ford, N. C.; moved to Mississippi, where he was appointed by President Jefferson Territorial Governor in 1805.

THOMAS HILL WILLIAMS—Was born in North Carolina; was a clerk in the War Department; appointed in 1805 Collector of the port of New Orleans; was a delegate to the Convention that framed the Constitution of Mississippi, and one of the first Senators from that State in the U. S. Congress, to which place he was re-elected in 1817.

THOMAS J. WARD—Was born in Surry county, moved to Mississippi, and was a member of Congress in 1838 from that State.

GEN. HENRY ATCHISON—Of the U. S. Army, was a native of Person county, and distinguished himself at the battle of Bad Axe in 1832. He died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

GEN. DUNCAN L. CLINCH—Of the U. S. Army, was a native of Edgecombe county; moved to Georgia, and was elected to Congress from that State in 1843; died at Macon, Ga., in 1849.

WALKER ANDERSON—Of Orange county, Judge and Navy Agent.

WILLIAM BRYSON—Of Burke county, Judge in Florida,

EPHRAIM H. FORSTER—Of Franklin county, Senator from Tennessee.

WM. R. JOHNSON—Of Warren county; a prominent politician of Virginia, and many years a member of her General Assembly.

DILLON JORDAN—Of Cumberland county, Judge in Florida.

JOHN R. McELMORE—Native of Halifax, moved to Tennessee.

BENJ. McCULLOCK—Native of Halifax, moved to Texas.

WM. D. MOSELY—Born in Lenoir county; Senator in N. C. Legislature; moved to Florida, and was Governor of that State from 1845 to 1849.

COL. BENJAMIN HAWKINS—Was born in Bute county (now Warren) in 1754, was an officer during the Revolutionary war; served several terms as a member of Congress; was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Cherokees and all other Indians south of them, and died in 1816.

C. C. CAMBRELING—Was born in Beaufort county; moved to New York; was a member of Congress from that State from 1821 to 1839, and subsequently was appointed Minister to Russia.

JOHN K. STEELE—Was born in Salisbury, N. C., in 1792 went to New Hampshire and was elected in 1844 Governor of that State.

JOSEPH LANE—Was born in Buncombe county in 1812; moved to Indiana; was in command of a regiment in the Mexican war; promoted for his bravery to the office of Major General, appointed Governor of Oregon in 1848, and elected delegate to the 32nd, 33d and 34th sessions of Congress, and in 1859 elected Senator; was a candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1861, receiving the vote of North Carolina included in the 72 electoral votes given for the ticket of Breckenridge and Lane.

ROBERT POTTER—Was born in Granville county; served as Midshipman in the U. S. Navy; was elected to Congress in 1829; moved to Texas, where he was appointed Secretary of the Navy in that Republic.

DANIEL TURNER—Was born in Warren county; served in the army in 1814; member of the N. C. Legislature and also member of Congress in 1827; moved to California, where he held the position of Navy Agent.

JOHN H. WHEELER—Was born in Murfreesboro; served in the Legislature of North Carolina from 1827 to 1830 from his native county, and again in 1852 from Lincoln, Catawba and Gaston; was public Treasurer in 1842. He moved to Washing-

ton, D. C., and in 1855 was appointed Minister to Nicaragua, Central America, distinguished as a North Carolina Historian.

ASBURY DICKENS—Was born in Person county; was chief clerk of the United States Senate in 1845.

JAMES WILLIAMSON—Was born in Person county; member of the Legislature and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives in Tennessee.

DANIEL M. BARRINGER—Was a member of Congress from North Carolina, afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives of Tennessee.

JOHN BRANCH—Was Governor of North Carolina; Secretary of the Navy and Governor of the Territory of Florida.

JOHN L. PENNINGTON—Was born in Wake county; moved to Alabama; was a member of the Senate of that State; Governor of the Territory of Dakota, and now Internal Revenue Collector of that State.

GEORGE W. REEVES—Is a native of Orange county, (a tailor) afterwards Judge in Tennessee.

JOHN L. T. SNEED—A native of Wake; Attorney General of Tennessee, and a Judge in that State.

WM. S. MULLINS—Was born in Fayetteville; moved to South Carolina; was Senator in the Legislature of that State, and at one time president of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

JAMES GRANT—Is a native of Raleigh; now a Judge and distinguished citizen of Iowa.

COL. ALEXANDER HARRIS—Of Greenville, moved to Philadelphia and became collector of that port.

DISTINGUISHED DIVINES.

RT. REV. THOMAS FREDERICK DAVIS—Was born in New Hanover county, removed to South Carolina, and was chosen Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for that diocese, which office he filled until his death.

RT. REV. JOHN WATERS BECKWITH—Was born in Raleigh, N. C., and is now Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Georgia.

RT. REV. WM. MERCER GREEN—Was born in Wilmington, N. C.; held a Professorship in the North Carolina University; removed to Mississippi, and is now Bishop of that diocese.

RT. REV. CICERO L. HAWKS—Was born in North Carolina, and afterwards became Bishop of Mississippi.

REV. FRANCES L. HAWKS—Was born in Newbern; moved to Mississippi, and was elected Bishop of that State, and afterwards of Rhode Island, both of which offices he declined. He died in New York in 1866.

RT. REV. LEONIDAS POLK—Was born in Raleigh, N. C., in 1806; removed to Louisiana, and in 1841 was made Bishop of that State. In 1861 he was appointed Major General in the Confederate army, and was killed near Marietta, Ga.

REV. WM. MARTIN—Was born in Lincoln county; was once President of Columbia Female College in Columbia, S. C., and is now Presiding Elder in the South Carolina Conference.

REV. O. P. FITZGERALD—Is a native of Caswell county, and is now Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate of Tennessee.

REV. EDWARD WADSWORTH—Is an eminent minister of the Methodist Church in Alabama, and is a native of Newbern, N. C.

REV. ALLEN G. ANDREWS, D.D.—Was born in Randolph county; he moved to Alabama and became President of the Southern University at Greensboro, in that State. Has occupied a prominent position as member of the General Conferences.

REV. LOVICK PIERCE, D.D.—Was born in Halifax county, N. C., moved to South Carolina; is now in Georgia; has been an active minister for 74 years, and is now in his 94th year. He is, probably, the oldest preacher living.

REV. SMITH W. MOORE, D.D.—Was born in Stokes county, N. C.; moved to Tennessee, and is now pastor of Brownsville Station, of Memphis Conference.

BISHOP ROBERT PAINE, D.D.—Was born in Person county, N. C.; moved to Tennessee, thence to Alabama, and now resides in Mississippi. He is the senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.

REV. S. LANDER, D.D.—Was born in Lincoln county; was

President of Davenport Female College, N. C.; is now a member of the South Carolina Conference and President of Williamston Female College, S. C.

REV. ALBERT M. SHIPP, D.D.—Was born in Lincoln county; was President of Greensboro Female College, afterwards a Professor in the University of North Carolina. He moved to South Carolina, became President of Wofford College, at Spartanburg, and is now a Professor in the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee.

REV. JOHN ELLIS EDWARDS, D.D.—Was born in Guilford county, N. C.; moved to Virginia, afterwards returned to North Carolina, where, as pastor, he served several churches in the State. He is now in Richmond, Va., and is well known as an author.

REV. DUNCAN BROWN, D.D.—Was born in Bladen county, (now Robeson,) moved to Tennessee in 1810, was in the ministry 60 years, and died in Maury county, Tenn., about 1862.

REV. JAMES W. McLANE, D.D.—Was born in Rowan county; moved west with his father in early life, and was subsequently employed by the American Bible Society in the revision and collation of editions of the Bible.

REV. MOSES WADDELL, D.D.—Was born in Iredell county, (then Rowan); preached and taught school at various places in the South.

REV. JOHN M. WILSON—Was born in Mecklenburg county; moved to Missouri, thence to Texas, where he now resides.

REV. ANDREW FLINN, D.D.—Was born in Mecklenburg county; and was for a long time a prominent minister in South Carolina.

REV. WM. H. BARR, D.D.—Was born in Rowan county, and moved to Abbeville, South Carolina.

REV. J. M. M. CALDWELL—Was born in Mecklenburg county; moved to Rome, Ga., where he now resides.

REV. CYRUS K. CALDWELL—Graduated at Davidson College; moved to Tennessee.

REV. J. L. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.—Now a Professor at Wash-

ington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and at one time President of Davidson College, is a native of Mecklenburg county.

REV. SILAS M. ANDREWS—Was born in Rowan county, and is now living at Doylestown, Pa.

REV. EVANDER McNAIR—A native of Robeson county, is now a prominent minister in Texas.

REV. ROBERT J. HALL—Was born in Iredell county, moved to Oxford, Ohio.

REV. ROBERT HALL (uncle of the above) was born in Iredell county, moved to Greenville, Tennessee.

REV. THOMAS J. HALL—Was born in Iredell county and moved to Tennessee.

REV. WM. A. HALL—Was born in Iredell county, and moved to Tennessee where he died in 1877.

REV. JUNIUS B. KING—A native of North Carolina, moved to Alabama, and died near Selma.

REV. JAMES MORRISON—Was born in Cabarrus county, moved to Virginia.

REV. JAMES O. STEDMAN, D. D.—Is a native of Fayetteville, N. C., moved to Tennessee, thence to Alabama—Agent of the Board of Education.

REV. S. B. WILSON, D. D.,—Was born in Lincoln county, and moved to Virginia.

REV. RICHARD H. KING.—Was born in Iredell county, moved to Tennessee, he was a man of wonderful intellect.

REV. THOMAS P. JOHNSTON—Was born in Rowan county, was the first foreign missionary from the Synod of North Carolina went to Asia Minor, thence to Smyrna, now living in Connecticut.

REV. ROBERT A. JOHNSTON—Was born in Rowan county, moved to Kentucky.

REV. JAMES McE. H. ADAMS—Was born in Lincoln county, moved to Yorkville, South Carolina, where he had charge of a Female Academy.

REV. HUGH WILSON—Was born in Iredell, was a missionary

to the Choctaw, and afterwards the Chickasaw Indians, died in Texas.

REV. L. F. WILSON—Was born in Iredell county, moved to the valley of Virginia.

REV. WM. THOMAS HALL, D. D.,—Was born in Rowan county, moved to Mississippi thence to Virginia.

REV. JAMES H. MCNEILL—Was born in Fayetteville, N. C., was Secretary of the American Bible Society, N. J., and at the opening of the war joined the confederate army, was made Colonel; was killed in Virginia.

REV. JESSE MERCER, D. D.—Was born in Halifax county, moved to Macon, Georgia.

REV. SILAS MERCER—Was born in Halifax county, and moved to Georgia.

REV. WM. T. BRANTLY, D. D.—Was born in Chatham county, moved to South Carolina.

REV. BASIL MAYLY, D. D.—A native of Chatham county, moved to Alabama.

REV. JOHN KERR—Was born in Person county, and moved to Richmond, Virginia.

REV. R. B. C. HOWELL, D. D.—Was born in Wayne county, afterwards a resident of Virginia and Tennessee.

REV. A. M. POINDEXTER, D. D.—Was born in Bertie county, moved to Virginia.

REV. JAMES MIMS—Was born in Cumberland county, moved to South Carolina.

REV. IVERSON L. BROOKS, D. D.—Was born in Caswell county, moved to South Carolina.

REV. MATTHEW TISON YATES—Was born in Wake county, and forty for thirty years was a missionary in China.

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

DR. D. R. WALLACE—Superintendent of Texas Insane Asylum.

WILLIAM T. HOWARD—Prof. of Diseases of Women and Children University of Maryland, Baltimore.

M. J. DEROSSETT—Formerly Professor of Chemistry, and adjunct Professor in the University of Maryland, Baltimore, now residing in New York, and consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Elizabeth Hospital, New York; one of the Editors of the North Carolina Medical Journal.

PROF. EDWARD WARREN (Bey)—Now residing in Paris, was born in Tyrrell in 1828.

DR. W. H. BEATTY—Now of Mobile, Alabama. He was a delegate of his adopted city to the Publishing House Association, Cold Springs, New York.

DR. MCPHEETERS—Now dead, lately resident of St. Louis.

DR. E. D. TINNER—Now dead, long a resident of New Orleans.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

BY W. C. KERR, STATE GEOLOGIST.

SITUATION.

North Carolina is situated on the Atlantic slope of the great Appalachian chain of mountains, which traverses the North American continent in a Northeast and Southwest direction from Canada to Georgia.

Its territory lies between the parallels 34° and $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude, midway between New York and the Gulf of Mexico, *the latitude being that of Southern Spain*, and between the meridians $75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west longitude.

EXTENT.

The State has a coast line of more than 200 miles, and a length, from east to west, of 485 miles.

Its *area* is 50,704 square miles, which is a little greater than that of New York, *and almost exactly that of Enndgla*.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The State is naturally divided into three distinct and well characterized regions, east, middle and west. The latter, or

The Western Division is quite mountainous, and is about one-fifth of the area of the State, (10,000 square miles,) and consists for the most part of a narrow plateau, whose elevation is 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea, lying in a northeast and southwest direction, between two parallel ranges of the Appalachians, the Blue Ridge and the Smoky Mountains; its length being more than two hundred miles, and breadth from 30 to 50 miles.

Mountains. This plateau is not only the most elevated region of the United States east of the Mississippi River, but is the culminating region of the Appalachian system, and contains its highest peaks and most massive spurs, the Black Mountain in this State being some 400 feet higher than Mt. Washington in New Hampshire.

It is traversed also by half a dozen cross chains, which are higher and more massive than the principal ranges above mentioned. Many of these mountains are more than 6,000 feet, and a number reach nearly 7,000; the Black is 6,700, and the Smoky 6,660 feet; Mt. Washington, N. H., 6,288. The plateau is subdivided therefore into a number of smaller plateaus or basins, bounded on all sides by mountains, and each having its own independent drainage system. The Blue Ridge, which bounds this plateau eastward, separates it from the

Middle Region of the State, which may also be described as a low plateau, whose western side has an elevation at the foot of the Blue Ridge of 1,000 to 1,200 feet, and is roughened by many spurs of that chain two and three thousand feet high, and many of them 20 and 30 miles long. This region descends very gradually towards the east, preserving an elevation of 600 to 800 feet for 150 miles, constituting the piedmont and hill country of the State, and having an eastward extent of more than 200 miles, and an area of more than 20,000 square miles.

The Eastern Section, which lies on the seaboard and extends

inland 120 to 150 miles, is for the most part comparatively level, or but little rolling and hilly towards the west, and is about equal in area to the last, containing about 20,000 square miles of territory. This region is diversified by many *Sounds, Bays and Lakes*, communicating with its many large navigable rivers and constituting, with the connecting canals, an extensive system of water communication with the eastern and middle sections of the State.

The reliefs of the surface of the different regions can be readily understood by reference to the accompanying physiographic map and profile; the gradual rise from the coast to one hundred feet at an average distance of 75 miles from it; the somewhat more rapid increase of altitude, which brings the surface to 200 hundred feet of elevation within the next 50 miles; and at the same time the increased irregularity in the varying course of the relief lines; the persistent acceleration in the rise of the land in the piedmont region, the sudden sweep upward, of the great escarpment of the Blue Ridge, of more than 1,500 feet; and the gradual descent of the mountain plateau from the Blue Ridge toward the west, (its average elevation exceeding 2,500 feet) while the mountains continue to increase in height, quite to the extreme boundary, in the Great Smoky Range.

There are several smaller plateaus that (having an extent of some hundreds of square miles), rise to an altitude of 3000 to 4000 feet; the most extensive of these forms the base of the lofty ragged ridge of the Grandfather, in Mitchell and Watauga counties.

Rivers. There are seven large rivers, flowing east (to south-east) through the middle and eastern divisions of the State, besides numerous smaller streams, which furnish indefinite water power through the middle section; and in the eastern, together with the bays and sounds, they give an aggregate of more than 1,000 miles of inland navigation.

West of the Blue Ridge there are seven other large rivers, which flow westward into the Ohio and Mississippi, the largest of these being the great Tennessee, which is navigable from the

western boundary of this State for a thousand miles to the Mississippi.

The Roanoke, one of the largest of these rivers, which rises a little the north of the boundary of this State and wanders along its northern borders, for the most part on this side of it, in a general easterly course, is navigable to Weldon, nearly 100 miles from its mouth. By a system of locks and dams its navigable length was at one time more than doubled, reaching to Danville, and many long stretches of it, both above and below that place have always been boatable.

Tar River is navigable to Tarboro, 110 miles from the sound.

Neuse River is navigable to Goldsboro, above 100 miles from the sound, and with little difficulty to Smithfield, some 30 miles further.

Cape Fear River is navigable to Fayetteville, 140 miles; and slack water navigation was established more than 100 miles further a few years ago, about one half of which has been recently re-opened. This brings water transportation half way from the Atlantic to the Blue Ridge, and within 115 miles of it, in a direct course; and by the completion of a single missing link of railroad connection of 50 miles, the head of navigation on this river will be connected with the railroad systems of Tennessee and Virginia and with the great Ohio Valley and the Northwest. These last three rivers rise in the middle region of the State, and have a southeast course, wholly within its territory.

The Yadkin and Catawba Rivers, like the Roanoke, take their rise in the Blue Ridge, and flow eastward (and a little north), but only about one half their course, then making a right angle turn they take a direction nearly south into the territory of South Carolina. Both these rivers have many boatable reaches, of considerable extent, and some sixty years ago both were improved so as to connect these navigable portions, and were used for some years as highways of commerce, almost to the foot of the Blue Ridge.

Broad River, although it attains considerable volume by the

confluence of many large tributaries within the borders of the State, very quickly crosses the border into South Carolina.

There are many other rivers, some of them tributaries of those already described, which attain considerable volume, some of them, indeed, (in the eastern section), broad and navigable streams, the Chowan, for example, navigable beyond our territory, and Pungo, and Alligator, and New River, and North East Cape Fear, and Black River, and Waccamaw, and Lumber River (Little Peedee), and many others of less importance. Beyond the Blue Ridge the rivers all flow northwest to the Mississippi, except New River, which leaves the State in a northeast course, reaching the Mississippi by way of the Ohio.

Water Powers. The force developed by the fall of these streams from the table lands and plateaus to the sea, aggregates more than *three million horse powers*, exceeding that of all the steam engines of Great Britain or of the United States.

The Roanoke, for example, at a point some 50 miles above Weldon develops a force of more than 300 horse powers per foot of fall, and there is a fall of 100 feet from Gaston to Weldon.

The Yadkin measures also (near Salisbury) almost 300 horse powers per foot, and taking that part of its course from Wilkesboro to the State line, aggregates not less than 250,000 horse powers, equal to 10,000,000 spindles. The Catawba (near Hickory) gives nearly 250 horse powers per foot, and an aggregate, this side of the State line of 175,000. And the Cape Fear gives an aggregate of upwards of 125,000. Beyond the Blue Ridge many of the rivers, of equal volume and much more rapid descent, give much larger aggregates within shorter distances. The French Broad, for example, from Ashville to the State line gives not less than 120,000 horse powers within a course of 50 miles; and the Nolchucky (Toe) exceeds that considerably.

Railroads. There are more than 1,200 miles of railroad already built, and several hundred more projected, which will be completed in a few years. The completed lines are indicated on the map.

Seaports. Wilmington, Beaufort and Newbern are the principal shipping points within the State ; and Norfolk, near the northern border, derives a large part of its business from this State.

GEOLOGY.

The geological structure of the State is very simple, the formations being arranged in zones parallel to the dominant mountain system, and to the Atlantic coast, and belonging almost entirely to two systems or ages, the *Primary* or *Archæan* and *Quaternary*; the *Secondary* being represented only by two small and narrow troughs of Triassic in the middle region, and a few linear outcrops of Cretaceous and Tertiary near the coast, appearing through the thin covering of the *Quaternary*, mostly along the streams.

The Archæan Rocks, which occupy the western and middle regions, consist of granites, gneisses and schists, of the Laurentian formation, with occasional narrow belts of Huronian slates, sandstones, limestones and quartzites ; the most extensive of these belts being 20 to 30 miles wide, and lying quite across the State near the eastern margin of the middle region.

The Quaternary occupies the eastern champaign section, and consists mainly of beds of uncompacted clays, sands and gravels. The underlying Tertiary, belonging to the lower and middle divisions, (Eocene and Miocene,) are every where filled with exuvie and bones of marine animals, constituting an inexhaustible resource of manurial matter, in the form of marl.

MINERALS.

Are found in great variety and abundance over a large part of the State. Among the more useful and important, are the following : *Marl, Iron, Coal, Peat, Limestone, Gold, Copper, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Mica, Graphite* and *Corundum*; besides *Manganese, Kaolin, Fireclay, Tale, Pyrophyllite, Whetstone, Grindstone* and *Millstone grits*, a great variety of building stones,

Serpentine, Marble, Chromic Iron, Barytes, Oil Shales, Buhrstone, Roofing Slates and several precious stones, as *Diamond, Agate, Garnet, Sapphire, Ruby, Beryl* and *Amethyst*.

Marl is found only in the eastern region, but is very abundant in some 25 counties, occurring in extensive beds, which contain all the elements of a complete and permanent fertilizer, an occasional dressing, (once in 15 or 20 years,) being sufficient to render a poor soil permanently productive. This is the most valuable mineral in the State, as it is easily accessible to more than half of its farming lands, and is applicable to all crops.

Iron. The State contains a vast quantity of iron ore of every variety, distributed over a very wide area from the head of navigation on the Roanoke, for example, for nearly four hundred miles westward, to the extreme limit of the State, being found in workable quantities in not less than 30 counties. But a more important fact than the variety or the abundance, or the wide distribution of these ores is the remarkable purity of many of the deposits. Iron has been smelted for a hundred years in the middle and western counties, both in forges and furnaces; but only in quantities sufficient for neighborhood consumption. Much of this iron, though so rudely prepared, is equal to the best Swede, being of course, like that, reduced with charcoal. The most abundant kind of ore is Magnetite, and most of the iron hitherto manufactured in the State has been made of it; but Red Hematite is scarcely less abundant, and Limonite is very common. Two kinds of carbonaceous ore occur in association with the coal, viz: the Scotch Black Band and Ball ore, (calcareous siderite). Many of the beds of the two former ores, Magnetite and Red Hematite, are entirely free from both Sulphur and Phosphorus; some of them contain Manganese, others Titanic Acid, and still others both of these minerals, together with a small percentage of Chromium. Such deposits in such quantities and of such purity, remain undeveloped only because occurring in a region heretofore little accessible, and wholly devoted to agriculture. But their high value for the manufacture of the best kinds of cutlery steel, and for the Bessemer rail is bringing them prominently into notice and demand. A re-

ference to the map will give a general view of the wide distribution of these ores.

Coal. The coal of this State is of Triassic age, mostly bituminous; is a good smith and gas coal, and is also well adapted to iron smelting when coked. There are two coal beds, both in the middle region, one on Deep River, mostly in Chatham county, the other on Dan River, (upper waters of the Roanoke,) in Rockingham and Stokes counties. The thickness of the workable seams ranges from 3 to 7½ feet. The outcrops are respectively estimated at about 30 and 40 miles, and the probable breadth at about 3 miles in one case and 1 to 2 in the other. Both of these coal beds are in immediately proximity to some of the most extensive and valuable iron ore deposits in the State, and on navigable streams. Their position is indicated on the map.

Peat exists in very large quantities, (several hundred square miles in area and many feet thick,) in the counties near the seaboard. It is used extensively as a fertilizer by the best farmers, and will doubtless some day be of great value for fuel.

Limestone, though not abundant in the State, is found in more than 20 counties; some of them in the eastern, some in the middle, and some in the western region. That in the east is of Eocene age and is a shell conglomerate, valuable both for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. The limestones of the middle and western regions are of Huronian (Pre-Silurian) age, and are frequently crystalline, and in several counties constitute a very good marble, in Cherokee and Macon especially, where are found several fine varieties and colors of this stone, white, black, grey, red, flesh-colored, banded and mottled.

Gold is very widely distributed through the older rocks of the middle and western sections, being found in workable quantities in 29 counties, as shown on the map. The first gold mines in the United States were found here about 1820, and they were wrought on a very large scale until 1847, yielding many millions of dollars. There has been comparatively little done in these mines since the discovery of the California deposits, although a number of mines are still wrought from Halifax to Cherokee.

The mineral is found in various gangues, besides the free gold of the drift or gravel beds, chiefly in quartz, quartzitic slates and conglomerates, chloritic and talcose slates, felspathic slates, limestone and gneiss. Before the discovery of the California deposits, the largest nugget in the world had been obtained from this State, (Cabarrus county,) weighing 28 pounds.

Silver, Lead and Zinc have been mined to some extent for more than 30 years in middle region, chiefly in Davidson county, at Silver Hill and the neighboring mines, and recently they have been discovered in several of the western counties.

Copper has been found in more than a dozen counties, and a large number of mines have been opened in the last 20 years throughout the middle and mountain regions, and were wrought quite extensively before the war. Four or five of them have been re-opened since, and one, Ore Knob in Ashe county, has been put in operation on a large scale. Its ores occur in rocks of both Laurentian and Huronian age, chiefly in a gangue of quartz, but also in hornblende slate, syenite and tremolite, and in talcose slates. Most of the gold veins of the State contain copper in large part, and some of the mines of copper were first opened as gold mines. It exists mostly in the form of copper pyrites, although the other common ores are of frequent occurrence.

Mica. A great many mines of this mineral have been opened in the last 6 or 8 years, in some of the western counties of the State, in the Archæan rocks. It is found in ledges (veins) of very coarse granite. Many of the plates of Mica are of remarkable size, reaching 3 and even 4 feet in diameter. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of stoves, and the mining of it is a very profitable and rapidly growing industry.

Graphite is very abundant in the State, both in the middle and west, existing chiefly in large bedded veins, generally more or less earthy and slaty, but occasionally quite pure and crystalline. It has been wrought on a large scale at several points. One vein, a few miles from the Capital, is one of the most extensive known, having been traced 15 miles.

Corundum has been found in large quantities in several coun-

ties on both sides of the Blue Ridge, and is now extensively mined. Several rubies and sapphires have been obtained, and among them a ruby crystal of 312 pounds, which is in the cabinet of Amherst College Mass. The principal use of this mineral however, is in the manufacture of the better kinds of emery, for which purpose it has no equal.

Chromic Iron is of common occurrence in the same region.

Manganese. Several veins of the Black Oxide, of considerable extent have been found.

Barytes is found in large veins in the western and middle counties, and is exported to the Northern States, to be used, among other things, in the manufacture of paints as a substitute, in part or whole, for the lead carbonate.

Building stones, granite, marble and sandstone abound everywhere.

Half a dozen *Diamonds* have been found accidentally in washing gold gravels, some of them of considerable value.

Oil Shales exist in great thickness in connection with the coal beds and yield a large per centage of oil.

The other minerals mentioned are of common occurrence.

Of mineralogical species there is a larger number found in this State than in any other of the United States.

CLIMATE.

By reference to the isotherms on the map, it will be seen that the climate of North Carolina corresponds to that of northern middle Italy and southern and middle France, being tempered on one side by the Atlantic ocean and on the other by the high peaks and table lands of the Appalachian mountains. And as the State has so great a length from east to west, as well as so considerable an elevation in one part (3,000 and 4,000 feet,) the range of climate is very great, from *subtropical* on the coast, within the influence of the Gulf Stream, to *cold temperate* on the tablelands of the west. The isothermal in the one case, (at Smithville, the extreme southeast,) being 66°, (that of Alexandria, in Egypt,) and in the other (at Boone, the higher Moun-

tain plateau in the west,) about 51° , which is that of New York and of Paris, France; that of the plateau about Grandfather mountain, 45° , which corresponds to Ontario, Canada, and Saskatchewan; the middle region falling under the line of 60° which is that of Nagasaki, (Japan,) Athens, Gibraltar, &c.

The following tables of temperature, rainfall &c., made out, from observations taken through a series of years in all parts of the State will show the range, relations and general character of the climate better than any description.

TEMPERATURE.

	MEANS.				MAXIMA.				MINIMA.				RANGE.			
	State.	Eastern Section.	Middle Section.	Western Section.	State.	Eastern Section.	Middle Section.	Western Section.	State.	Eastern Section.	Middle Section.	Western Section.	State.	Eastern Section.	Middle Section.	Western Section.
January.....	41	41	40	36	68	72	65	61	18	21	16	8	50	51	49	53
February.....	41	43	42	39	69	71	67	63	18	21	18	10	50	51	49	53
March.....	44	48	48	41	72	73	72	69	19	24	22	13	50	49	50	56
April.....	47	50	50	45	82	83	82	78	22	24	27	30	47	45	45	48
May.....	67	63	61	62	87	88	87	82	37	51	41	42	31	37	43	33
June.....	73	76	75	69	91	93	91	86	47	60	62	53	40	38	29	31
July.....	79	80	79	71	93	93	94	87	60	72	67	61	31	21	32	35
August.....	77	73	76	71	92	93	91	87	61	54	54	56	31	29	32	39
September.....	71	71	71	64	89	91	88	82	51	51	51	48	47	46	46	48
October.....	75	61	58	51	81	82	80	76	34	36	31	28	51	49	46	44
November.....	47	43	40	36	65	72	61	63	17	23	23	19	51	50	50	51
December.....	46	43	40	36	65	72	61	63	15	24	22	13	65	64	65	69
Spring.....	59	59	57	52	87	88	87	82	22	24	22	13	65	64	65	69
Summer.....	77	79	77	70	98	93	94	89	59	61	59	53	34	33	35	34
Autumn.....	72	60	59	52	88	91	88	82	23	25	23	19	66	65	65	69
Winter.....	41	46	44	37	69	72	67	63	15	17	18	8	54	53	54	59
Year.....	53	49	52	53	93	93	91	87	17	21	19	12	71	58	54	79

6-15

10-15

RAIN AND CLOUDS.

RAIN FALL IN INCHES.				NO. OF FAIR DAYS.				NO. OF CLOUDY DAYS.				NO. OF RAINY DAYS.			
State.	Eastern Section.	Middle Section.	Western Section.	State.	Eastern Section.	Middle Section.	Western Section.	State.	Eastern Section.	Middle Section.	Western Section.	State.	Eastern Section.	Middle Section.	Western Section.
January.....	4.5	4.9	3.7	5.4	11	10	7	12	11	13	16	8	7	9	12
February.....	5.3	5.1	4.8	8.3	7	8	6	15	15	16	13	9	9	11	10
March.....	4.0	3.8	4.0	5.5	12	13	11	10	10	14	13	9	9	9	11
April.....	3.9	3.9	3.6	5.3	11	13	11	10	9	11	12	8	7	10	9
May.....	4.9	5.2	4.1	3.7	12	11	13	9	8	11	8	9	10	9	8
June.....	4.3	4.5	3.9	5.3	10	10	10	8	4	10	8	9	8	9	8
July.....	4.9	5.9	3.4	5.5	9	11	8	10	6	10	9	9	8	9	7
August.....	6.1	7.1	4.9	6.4	10	12	9	16	6	10	6	9	10	12	8
September.....	4.5	5.8	3.4	2.8	12	13	13	15	9	6	7	10	7	7	4
October.....	3.3	2.9	3.0	1.7	17	18	18	18	6	6	4	4	4	4	4
November.....	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	11	14	10	11	10	8	9	7	7	7	8
December.....	3.7	3.9	3.2	5.2	10	11	10	14	14	13	11	9	7	8	9
Spring.....	1.9	13.5	11.7	11.5	35	38	34	25	24	33	32	27	26	28	28
Summer.....	15.9	17.5	12.6	17.2	29	36	34	30	21	26	32	28	27	30	24
Autumn.....	11.9	13.2	9.8	17.6	40	45	41	41	25	19	28	17	18	18	16
Winter.....	13.5	13.9	11.7	18.9	23	30	27	22	43	33	46	27	26	28	3
Year.....	53.1	58.1	45.6	58.2	132	149	129	135	134	136	136	101	97	104	98.0

The average annual fall of snow is but 6 inches.

The average number of foggy days is two.

MEAN HUMIDITY FOR THE YEAR 1878.

	State.	East. Section.	Middle Section.	Western Section.
January	72	64	77	
February	69	71	68	
March	67	69	58	72
April	66	69	59	72
May	68	69	73	63
June	69	72	64	70
July	72	76	75	63
August	76	79	65	70
September	75	82	68	76
October	74	80	69	79
November	66	72	62	63
December	72	72	69	72
Average	70	73	67	70

WINDS.

Number of Days During Which the Wind Blows from Eight Points of the Compass.

	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.			
N.	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	27	8	35	36	26	Northerly.
N.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	50	Easterly.
E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	16	
S.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	22	
S.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	28	Southerly.
S.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	21	
W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	27	
N.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	59	Westerly.
N.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	30	10	36	10	41	157
N.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	53	
E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	36	Northerly.
S.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	14	Easterly.
S.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	23	
S.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	36	Southerly.
W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	30	
N.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	69	Westerly.
N.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	31	6	31	7	29	Northerly.
N.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	43	
E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	48	Northerly.
S.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	60	Easterly.
S.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	21	
S.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	21	Southerly.
W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	19	
N.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	54	Westerly.
N.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	45	Northerly.
N.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	75	Easterly.
E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	18	Southerly.
S.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	14	Westerly.
S.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	25	Northerly.
S.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	13	Easterly.
W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	Southerly.
N.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	25	Westerly.
N.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	66	Northerly.
N.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	13	Easterly.
E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	25	Southerly.
S.E.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	25	Westerly.
S.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	21	Northerly.
S.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	48	Easterly.
W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	220	Southerly.
N.W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	169	Westerly.

STATE.

EAST SECTION.

MIDDLE SECTION.

WEST SECTION.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURES.

	Year.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
STATE	59	57	77	59	41
MIDDLE SECTION	58	57	77	59	40
<i>Raleigh</i>	51	58	78	60	40
<i>Oxford</i>	58	57	78	58	40
Marseilles, France	58	56	73	59	45
Madrid, Spain	58	56	74	57	44
Florence, Italy	53	59	75	60	44
EASTERN SECTION	60	59	79	61	44
<i>Currituck</i>	60	57	79	62	45
Naples, Italy	60	58	74	61	48
WESTERN SECTION	53	52	70	52	37
<i>Ashville</i>	51	53	72	54	38
<i>Bakersville</i>	52	51	71	52	36
Paris, France	51	51	65	52	38
Dijon, France	53	53	70	53	35
Venice, Italy	55	55	73	56	37
<i>Smithville</i>	66	61	80	67	50
Mobile, Alabama	64	67	79	66	52
Natchez, Mississippi	63	67	80	67	51
Austin, Texas	67	68	81	68	49
Nicosia, Sicily	64	62	79	66	51
Alexander, Egypt	67	66	78	74	58
Jerusalem, Syria	63	60	74	66	70
Nagasaki, Japan	63	60	80	66	45
<i>Boone</i>	49	47	68	48	32
Cambridge, Massachusetts	50	48	70	52	31
West Point, N. Y.	51	49	71	53	30
Chicago, Illinois	47	45	67	49	26
Dubuque, Ohio	49	50	72	52	22
Berlin, Prussia	48	47	65	49	31
Munich, Germany	48	48	64	49	32
Vienna, Austria	51	52	69	51	

COMPARATIVE CLIMATE.

Mean annual	For the State	RALEIGH, N. C.	FLORENCE, ITALY.
temperature,	59°	Far. 60°	59°
Summer "	75	76	75
Winter "	43	44	44
Rainfall,	45 inches.	48	27

EASTERN SECTION.

BEARFORTH, N. C.,	GENOA, ITALY.
62°	61°
78	75
46	47

SMITHVILLE, N. C.	MOBILE, ALA.	NICOLOSI, SICILY.
(Sea Coast.)		

66°	66°	64°
80	79	79
51	52	51

WESTERN SECTION.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.	VENICE, ITALY.	BORDEAUX, FRANCE.
(In the mountains.)		

54°	55°	57°
71	73	71
38	38	43

Thus it will be seen that the range of climate in the State is the same, as that from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. The influence of this circumstance is seen in the wide range of natural and agricultural products, from the Palmetto and Magnolia Grandiflora to the White Pine, Hemlock and Balsam Fir, and from the sugar cane and rice to Canadian oats and buck-wheat.

And while the cold of winter is not severe. 10° of F. being

rarely passed, except on the higher plateaus, the temperature of midsummer is not so excessive or trying as further north, in New York, for example. While there are hundreds of fatal cases of sunstroke every summer in New York and other northern cities, the disease is almost unknown in North Carolina. And while, during a late winter of unusual severity, the thermometer several times dropped to 30° and 35° and even 40 degrees below zero was reached but once, and only for a single night.

Healthfulness. Malarial diseases occur in summer and autumn in the champaign country of the east and a hundred miles inland, chiefly along the river courses; not of a malignant type, however. But the middle and mountain sections are remarkably salubrious, with the exception of a few restricted localities on sluggish streams, (just as in Iowa and on the upper Missouri.) By reference to the sanitary department of the Census Report of 1870, it will be seen that one of the two or three most healthy localities in the United States is found in the western part of North Carolina, in the Blue Ridge region. And indeed it would be difficult to find a more salubrious climate in the world than the whole mountain section.

The whole of this State is notably adapted to the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine. The proof of this is, first, that a considerable number of the best American grapes originated within its territory, such as the Catawba, Lincoln, Isabella, Scuppernon, &c.; second, the testimony of the best observers and growers of the Ohio Valley, and of the whole country; and third and chiefly, the success of the few intelligent experiments that have been made. And this opinion is confirmed by considerations of climate, which are demonstrably known to control this industry. It was shown above that the larger part of this State corresponds in this important respect to middle and northern Italy, and to middle and southern France. On this subject Humbolt observes, (*Cosmos*), "we find that in order to procure potable wine it is requisite that the mean annual heat should exceed 49 that the winter temperature

ons, with the exception of a few restricted localities on sluggish streams, (just as in Iowa and on the upper Missouri.) By reference to the sanitary department of the Census Report of 1870. it will be seen that one of the two or three most healthy localities in the United States is found in the western part of North Carolina, in the Blue Ridge region. And indeed it would be difficult to find a more salubrious climate in the world than the whole mountain section.

FORESTS.

It will be seen from the United States Census tables for 1870. that of its 50,000 square miles of territory, 40,000 are still covered with forests. The range and variety of prevalent and characteristic species of growth, being of course proportioned to those of the climate and soil, are very great. There in fact three well marked and broadly distinguished forest regions, corresponding to and dependent upon the three geographical subdivisions, eastern, middle and western. And while the first section is characterized by a growth common in its prominent features to that in the Gulf States, as the long leaf pine, cypress, &c., the western or mountain section contains many species familiar in the White Mountains, and in New York. Among the most distinctive, abundant and valuable species are the pines, oaks, hickories, cypress and juniper.

Pines are the predominant growth of the eastern section. There are eight species in the State, the most important being the *Longleaf*, (*Pinus australis*.) the *Yellow*, (*Pinus mitis*.) and the *White*, (*Pinus strobus*). The longleaf pine is found only in the eastern or sea coast region; the yellow pine abounds throughout the State; the white pine is limited to the mountain regions.

The Longleaf Pine is the predominant growth of the eastern section of the State, and occupies almost exclusively a broad belt, quite across the State, and extending from near the coast

more than a hundred miles into the interior, covering a territory of near 15,000 square miles. This is one of the most valuable of all trees, on account of the number and importance of the uses it subserves. It is shipped in the form of lumber for civil and naval architecture to all parts of the world, and is unequalled for these purposes, on account of its strength and durability. It yields the *naval stores* of commerce, known in all parts of the world; the forests of this State furnishing twice as much as all the other States together. From the resin of this tree is made the rosin-oil of commerce, and this substance also supplies the Southern towns with gas.

The Yellow Pine furnishes an important building timber in all parts of the State.

The White Pine is confined to the spurs and plateaus of the mountain region, being found in great abundance in some counties, and of great size, 3 feet and more in diameter, and 100 to 150 feet high.

The other species are less widely distributed and less valuable, except the *Pinus taeda*, which, in the eastern section, sometimes attains a great size, and furnishes an excellent building and ship timber.

The Oaks rank with the pines in value, and excel them in variety of uses, number of species and extent of distribution. While a single species of pine gives character to about one third of the forest area of the State, the oaks dominate not less than two-thirds. There are 29 species in the United States, all of them found in North Carolina, with possibly one insignificant exception. Among these the most important are

The White Oaks, of which there are several species, the most valuable, *Quercus alba*, *Q. obtusiloba*, (Post Oak,) and *Q. prinus*, forming extensive forests in all sections of the State. On account of their strength, durability and great abundance, their uses are important and manifold, both for domestic purposes and for export in the form of staves and ship timber. The ship-yards of Liverpool are already seeking their material in the forests of middle North Carolina.

Several other species of oak are also of wide and varied use,

chiefly the *Red Oak*, (*Q. rubra*,) *Black Oak*, (*Q. tinctoria*,) and *Willow Oak*, (*Q. phellos*,) which are abundant throughout the middle and western district, and often grow to a very great size. *Live Oak*, (*Q. virens*,) is found only in the seaboard region, whose value in ship-building is well known.

Hickory. Of this tree there are 9 species in North America, and 7 of them are found in this State, and three species in all parts of it, and in abundance, and often of great size. But little use has hitherto been made of this tree, except as fuel and for wagons and handles; but being one of the most dense, rigid, heavy and iron-like of our woods, it has recently come into great demand, and many large handle and spoke factories have been erected within a few years, whose products are shipped by millions to Europe, California, Australia and all mining countries especially. The forests of North Carolina will supply this world-wide demand for many years.

Walnut exists in two species, one, the common Black Walnut, (*Juglans nigra*,) throughout the State, but most abundantly in the middle and western district. It is the most popular and universally used cabinet wood in the United States, but is so common in the middle and western sections of this State that large farms are fenced with it.

The Chestnut, (*Castanea vesca*,) is one of our largest forest trees, sometimes 10 feet in diameter and 80 to 90 feet high, found mostly and abundantly in the Piedmont and mountain regions of the State, where it is much esteemed and used for fencing on account of its great durability and facility of working. It is also valued for its abundant crop of fruit, which, with the acorns of the oaks, is the principal dependence of the hog-raisers of the mountain counties.

Poplar, (*Liriodendron tulipifera*,) is one of the largest and handsomest of our forest trees, and occurs in all parts of the State, attaining its greatest size in the mountains. It is much used for building and other domestic purposes as a substitute for pine, combining lightness and facility of working with rigidity and durability.

Cypress, (*Taxodium distichum*,) abounds in the swamps and lowlands of the east, forming the almost exclusive growth of several thousand square miles of territory. It grows to a great size, the wood is very light, durable and much used for the manufacture of shingles, which are exported in immense numbers to all the Northern Atlantic ports. It is also used for building purposes, and for staves and telegraph poles, water vessels, &c.

Juniper, or White Cedar, (*Cupressus thyoides*,) is found in the same region, though not so abundant, and is used for the same purposes as the cypress, especially for shingles and cooper work, for which it is even preferred to the latter.

Besides these are the Maple, (6 species,) Birch, (3 species,) Beech, Ash, (4 species,) Poplar, (3 species,) Elm, (3 species,) Mulberry, Sassafras, gum, (4 species,) Dogwood, Persimmon, Holly, Locust, (2 species,) Sycamore, Linn, (Linden or Lime, 3 species,) Buckeye, (2 species,) Wild Cherry, Red Cedar, White Cedar, Magnolia, (7 species,) Willow, (4 species,) and others, of various uses in domestic economy; many of them valued as shade and ornamental trees, a number of them much prized as

Cabinet Woods; among which may be mentioned the *Black Walnut*, already described, the *Red Cedar*, the *Black Birch* or *Mountain Mahogany* and *Wild Cherry*, both of very ornamental grain, taking a high polish; and so also the *Curly* and *Bird's Eye Maple*; the *Holly*, a beautiful, close-grained, white wood, taking a brilliant polish. It will readily be imagined what variety, richness and beauty these numerous species, belonging to so many and widely differing families of plants, must impart to the forests, and what a vast mine of wealth they must become in the near future.

SOILS.

The soils of the eastern section are generally sandy and of moderate fertility, (with occasional ridges very sandy and sterile); but along the streams are wide bottoms, and stretching out many miles from the bays and sounds, immense level tracts of clayey

loam of great depth and fertility, producing 20 to 30 bushels of wheat, or a bale of cotton to the acre. And on the flattish swells, between the mouths of the great rivers, and around the margins of the lakes vast tracts of swamp lands, covered with dense forests, of a dark peaty soil of great depth and inexhaustible fertility, producing the largest crops (50 to 75 bushels of corn) for 100 years in succession without manure.

In the middle and western districts, the region of predominant oak growth, the soils are of every variety of composition, and every grade of fertility. They may be generally described as clayey and gravelly loams, except the river bottoms, which are clayey and sandy loams. As these soils are for the most part derived from underlying granitic rocks by simple chemical decomposition, they are arranged in parallel northeasterly zones of fertile and poor soils, but all capable of indefinite improvement by the hand of intelligent husbandry. This great variety of soils, together with the wide range of climatic conditions, gives rise to the greatest variety of natural products, and lays the foundation for an immense range of agricultural productions. One remarkable feature of the mountain section is that the highest ranges and peaks are covered with soil, and heavy forests crown their highest summits and steepest declivities.

PART III.

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF OUR PEOPLE.

The Constitutional Government of North Carolina is founded upon such principles of equity and justice as have commanded the reverence and regard of its citizens. The history of no people perhaps shows a code of laws better suited to guard the personal rights of the citizen than that which constitutes its

plan of popular government. Hence the blessings of civil and religious liberty are nowhere else more firmly secured than in North Carolina.

Prefixed to its constitution is a declaration of rights in which is embodied all of the guarantees of liberty usually found in the constitutions of American States. The Government is divided into Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Departments, with proper checks and balances to protect the people against oppression and injustice. The allegiance of the State to the constitution and government of the United States is affirmed and its right to secede from the Union, is denied. Slavery and involuntary servitude except for crime is abolished. The payment of any debt or obligation incurred in the war against the United States or any claim for slaves liberated by emancipation, is prohibited. Imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud, is abolished and in no case is the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* allowed by the State authorities. Retroactive laws are forbidden. The military is at all times subordinated to the civil authority. All male citizens over the age of 21 years are allowed to vote and hold office unless convicted of infamous crime. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected by the people, for a term of four years. The Governor is ex-officio chairman of the Board of Education and of the Board of Agriculture, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia forces of the State. He has no veto power. The Lieutenant Governor is ex-officio President of the Senate Branch of the General Assembly, and in the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor, he becomes invested with all the functions and powers of that position. The General Assembly consists of the House of Representatives, which is composed of 120 members, and the Senate composed of 50 members chosen from Districts constituted according to population. The members of the General Assembly are chosen biennially by the popular vote.

The Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General, all of whom are elected by the people for four years, constitute an Advisory Board or Council to the Governor.

The Supreme Court—the tribunal of last resort, is composed of three Judges, who are elected by the people for eight years. There are nine Judicial Districts in the State for each of which a Judge is chosen by the popular vote of the State, who are to preside in the Districts successively; no Judge to preside in one district oftener than once in four years. The General Assembly has no power to deprive the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully belongs to it.

The Justices of the Peace may be elected by the people or by the General Assembly, as that body may direct. At present, they are elected by the General Assembly.

TAXATION.

In no one part of its form of government is its conservative character more conspicuously illustrated than by the safe guards established for the protection of property against excessive or unjust taxation. While the number of non-property holders are largely in excess of those owning property, and while the ballot box shapes and directs the general policy of the State, yet there are proper and safe restrictions against unjust discriminations in taxation. All male citizens between the ages of 21 and 50 years are required to pay a poll tax equal to the tax on \$300 value of property, and all property is taxed according to its assessed cash value. Taxes for county purposes are levied in the same manner, but both State and county taxation combined, cannot exceed for general purposes, two dollars on the hundred dollars value; so that the tax on property cannot exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ cents on the \$100 value, for both county and State purposes. Money and all credits must be taxed like other property. According to value. County taxation cannot be greater than double that of the State except by special authority of the General Assembly.

NEW DEBTS.

Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General

Assembly cannot contract any new debt except to repel invasion or repress insurrection, or to supply a casual deficit, unless a special tax is levied in the bill authorizing it. The credit of the State cannot be given to any person or corporation unless approved by a vote of the people, except for the completion of such railroads, as were in an unfinished condition at the time of the adoption of the constitution in 1868.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

It is made the duty of the General Assembly to restrict the power of towns, cities and other municipal corporations in levying taxes or borrowing money, or incurring any obligation that will require the levying of taxes, except for necessary expenses, unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of such corporation.

EDUCATION.

The constitution fully recognizes the duty of the State to provide for the education of the people. The General Assembly is required to provide a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all children between the ages of six and twenty one years. The white and colored children are to be taught in separate schools.

The State University is established and the General Assembly is commanded to provide that its benefits shall be extended as far as practicable to the youth of the State, free of charge. The General Assembly is likewise ordered to maintain, as soon as practicable in connection with the University, a Department of Agriculture, of mechanics, of mining, and of normal instruction. A reference to the chapter in this Hand Book on the University, will show that a beginning has been made in carrying out these provisions.

A permanent school fund is commanded to be provided. To this belongs net proceeds of the sale of swamp lands of this

State which may here after be of great value. At least three fourths of all the poll-taxes are to be used for the support of the public schools, also all fines, penalties and forfeitures, and the proceeds of taxes specially levied by the State or county, for this purpose.

HOMESTEADS AND LIENS.

The Homestead provisions of the Constitution are very liberal. Homesteads are allowed to the amount of \$1000 value and personal property to the amount of \$500. The homestead is not only exempt during life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children, and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Married women retain all their real and personal property exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers for their work are required.

PUNISHMENTS AND CHARITIES.

The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape; the General Assembly having power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable. A Penitentiary is to be built, and Houses of Correction are authorized. Corporal punishment is abolished. The health and comfort of prisoners must be secured. Females and males cannot be confined together. Orphan houses, Asylums for the insane, and the deaf and dumb and the blind are to be established. Duelling or challenging to fight, subjects the offenders and their seconds to disqualification to hold office in the State.

AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution can be made by a Convention of the people, which can only be called by a vote of the people after the question is submitted to them by two-thirds of all the members

of each House of the General Assembly. The General Assembly can also, without calling a Convention, alter the Constitution, but only after a three-fifths vote of each House, and then submitting the proposition to a vote of the people. It will thus be seen that hasty tampering with our fundamental law is prevented.

THE RELATIONS OF THE RACES.

The homogeneity of our white population, as will be seen by reference to the census tables, is more perfect and unbroken than that of any State, or even of any organized territory in the Union. While, in this rushing age of progress in which States and cities spring into existence as if by magic, this fact may be presented as an evidence of a want of enterprise, it is equally convenient and reliable as proof of that conservatism which ensures domestic peace and tranquility, and which has ever distinguished our population for its law abiding character. If it be argued that our State is behind others in adopting and utilizing those agencies which give them prominence in wealth and population, it must be admitted that we are correspondingly behind in the statistics of crime. Prior to the war between the States, we had a system of labor which had been perfected by the experience of generations, and was entirely satisfactory. Our slaves, well fed, well clothed and well cared for, furnished all the labor required by our system of agriculture. Individual wealth and its resultant influence could not be so surely acquired as by the augmentation of landed domain and the multiplication of slaves. No outlay, except for luxuries, was necessary, for with soils of such varied productive capacity, with mechanics among his slaves, the North Carolina planter had, as it were, a little world of his own, defined by the limits of his farm. Hence we did not desire or need immigration, but were at all times ready to lend willing aid in diverting it from our borders, as we conceived its introduction would be a disturbing element in our system. Since the war various influences have conspired to

prevent immigration to our State to any considerable extent. Hence, since political emissaries and designing corrupt men have exhausted their powers for evil over the colored citizen, the question fraught with such important results to both races is placed in the hands of the former master and the former slave for solution. The political rights of the negro are guaranteed by ample and liberal provisions in our organic law. He is and will be under our law the architect of his own fortune, having the same rights, the same privileges, and the same encouragements to stimulate him to manly effort for his own advancement and promotion, as the white man enjoys. Liberal provision is also made for his education, and for attending to the wants and necessities of the Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Insane of his race. In the great battle of life neither the laws nor the sentiment of the white people of North Carolina throw an obstacle in his way. He can hold office, vote, acquire property, be educated, and in all these, and other great privileges of the citizen, he is protected equally with the white man. Misled and deluded by the syren voice of the designing and corrupt political demagogue, who, taking advantage of his immature and exaggerated ideas of the privileges of freedom, he has wasted many precious years in grasping at a shadow, only to learn at last that the best friend he has on earth is his former master. A marked change in their bearing as citizens has happily characterized this people in our State within the past few years. The more intelligent among them are evincing by their course a returning sense of that kind feeling which naturally subsists between the races, as is abundantly attested by their utterances in conventions, and public addresses, and the friendly spirit that pervades their daily intercourse with the whites. Their greatest happiness and fullest development as a race can not be so speedily and surely reached as by leaving them and the original white population of the State to work out their destiny. Many of them are, by industry and frugality, acquiring property and a comfortable competence, and their desire for education is almost universal. The feeling of the whites is to encourage them in all

their legitimate undertakings and aspirations, as is shown not only by the legislation of the past few years, but by the generous and kind sympathy displayed in numerous ways. To show the amicable and naturally friendly relations existing between the races in our State, it is sufficient to say that during the Gubernatorial campaign of 1876—the last general election—which was distinguished for the lively enthusiasm and party feeling it aroused, in a canvass of eighty counties by the distinguished and able candidates, not a single arrest was made for a turbulent disturbance of the peace. And when the colored citizen of North Carolina shall fully understand that his interest demands a study of the theory of how to make a respectable living, rather than the theory of political government; when he shall see that he cannot embrace the dangerous teachings of designing men without endangering the happiness and peace of his race, he will then be on the proper road to an intelligent solution of the problem involving his ultimate destiny.

CLIMATE AND OTHER PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

Having a central position in the northern temperate zone, North Carolina possesses an intermediate climate which not only answers the highest favorable conditions to animal life, but gives to her vegetable productions a range of variety nowhere excelled on the continent. With an area of 50,704 square miles it is about the same in extent as that of England or of the State of New York. It extends from the Atlantic ocean westward 485 miles—one hundred miles beyond the Blue Ridge mountains, giving it a greater breadth of longitude than any of the original thirteen States, and is included between parallels of 34 degrees and $36\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. It is naturally divided into three sections—the eastern, middle and western. The eastern section is nearly level, with sandy and rich alluvial soils, large areas of which are underlaid with immense deposits of marl, and extends from the seacoast westward about 150 miles to a line drawn from north to south across the State a little east of Raleigh.

The middle section extends from this line, where its elevation is from 200 to 300 feet, to the base of the mountain range where it attains to an elevation of 1200 feet. The western section extends to the Tennessee line, embracing the mountainous *plateau*, which lies at an elevation of about 2500 feet, through which run chains of mountains some of whose peaks reach an elevation of about 7000 feet, the highest east of the Rocky mountains. It will then be seen that our climate is continental in its scope, and gives our productive capacity a range by which we may duplicate the products of western New York, or of southern Alabama. From the official report of Prof. Kerr, State Geologist, the following extract is made, as showing the range and character of our climate:

Annual temperature	59° Far.
Summer temperature	75 "
Winter temperature	43 "
Rainfall	45 inches.
Raleigh, N. C.	Florence, Italy.
Annual Tem. 60° Far.	59°
Summer 76	75
Winter 44	47
Beaufort. N. C.	Genoa,
(on the coast.)	Italy.
62°	61°
78	75
46	47
Asheville. N. C.	Venice,
(in the mountains.)	Italy.
54°	55°
71	73
38	38
Smithville. N. C.	Bordeaux.
(sea coast)	France.
66°	57°
80	71
51	43

While our summers are longer yet they are not more oppressive than in the States of New York or Pennsylvania, and our winters are far less rigorous. We perhaps have snow as often as in those States, but it seldom lies on the ground a week. Cattle, sheep and hogs, are seldom kept sheltered and fed except for purpose of fattening, and out door work is rarely suspended only for brief intervals. By reference to the table of Cotton and Woolen Factories in part IV of this volume, it will be seen that although operating in about 28 counties in different sections of the State, but few of our Factories are seldom forced to suspend during winter. The salubrity of our climate, especially of the middle and western sections, is shown in the Health Statistics, and the western portion of the State is fast becoming a popular resort for invalids, particularly, consumptives and others afflicted with diseases of the lungs.

Very erroneous impressions prevail as to the healthfulness of our climate especially among the people of the North. That authentic and official information on this point might be presented, a letter was addressed to Dr. S. S. Satchwell, President of the North Carolina State Board of Health, from whose reply the following extract is made:

"The labors of the Board in the great cause of sanitary improvement and of preventive medicine, have already enabled us to arrive at very gratifying results for our State as bearing upon its sickness and mortality. There are few regions of the whole earth where the conditions of climate are more favorable to health, human comfort, and physical well-being, than are the climatic conditions of North Carolina, leaving out, as exceptional, certain circumscribed local regions where malaria is liable to exist at certain seasons. There is not a more delightful climate for pleasure or health than that of North Carolina. It is not excelled by the most favored climatic conditions of Italy or France. The climate of the eastern and middle portions of our State corresponds to that of the middle and south of France, and that of western North Carolina to that of the north of France and Belgium — regions noted the world over

for the geniality and healthfulness of their climate. The splendid climates of Italy from Palermo to Milan and Venice, are correctly represented in those of our own salubrious and health-giving State. Nor are the topographical features and geological structures of the State, so generally favorable to ready and efficient drainage—always a prime element of health—less adapted to the production of the low rate of sickness and of death that prevails in North Carolina, outside of those localities of malaria, alluded to as less salubrious and which, under the increasing application and dominion of the spade, axe, and hoe, are steadily becoming more and more healthy, as cultivation increases. So far as that prevalent and fatal scourge, consumption, is concerned, it has been found that one of the two small areas of total exemption in the whole country from this dread destroyer of the human race, is found in north Carolina. Nature, whether in the magnificence and wealth of our climate; the fertility and adaptation of the soils as well as climate to the production of the various industries that are most conducive to the prosperity of the people and the welfare of the State; or in the vast wealth of the underlying geological structures of the State, everywhere asserts, as statistics prove, that there is no State in the Union more healthy than North Carolina. With the natural conditions of insalubrity existing only in a local and exceptional degree, and giving way, as they will, before the great work of removal of preventable causes and preventable diseases, now happily inaugurated in North Carolina, by State authority, in the organization by the last Legislature of a State Board of Health, we can but cherish a lively and reasonable hope that the average rate of sickness and mortality will steadily decrease under the operation of the benign influences of sanitary science. *Already it is less than the average in the United States.* Sanitary statistics, such as we have been able to obtain in the prosecution of the official labors and duties assigned to the Board, combine with other information obtained from reports and data in our possession, in justifying the operation that sickness and death in North Carolina presents *a rate less than one*

per cent against an average of more than one and a quarter per cent, taking all the States into the calculation in deducing an average rate."

NATIVE PRODUCTS.

As before remarked there is not an equal extent of territory, on the continent that excels ours for a variety of products. The widest diversification in crops is practicable, for we produce successfully almost everything grown in the United States. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, rice, cotton, hemp, flax, jute, silk, tobacco, peanuts, sorghum cane, broom corn, millet, lucerne, clover, orchard, timothy and herds grass, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, hops, peas, melons, strawberries, cranberries--can all be cultivated and grown profitably in our State. In a large portion of the Piedmont region strawberries and cranberries grow wild. Experiments in the culture of silk have been sufficiently prosecuted to demonstrate beyond all question that it could easily be made a great and profitable industry with our people. Jute too, of which enormous quantities are being annually consumed, has been found, by experiments recently made under the direction of the Agricultural Department, to be well adapted to the eastern section of the State. Early fruits and truck farming are engaging the attention of our people especially of the eastern section, as it is found that owing to climatic influences they enabled to reach the northern markets from two to four weeks earlier than those of Virginia, Maryland or New Jersey. During last year peaches ripened in different portions of the State as early as the 26th of May. Thousands of acres are being devoted to this industry. One man in Craven county has planted during the present season 225 bushels of peas for the northern markets.

Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, plums, quinces, grapes and figs grow to great perfection in nearly all portions of the State. Improved varieties are being introduced and propagated, and a growing interest and appreciation marks the pro-

gress of our people in fruit growing. For a list of the principal fruits best adapted to our State, the reader is referred to an article on the subject in Part IV of this volume. Apples grow well in almost every county in the State and ripen from May to November. Besides the Scuppernong, the Catawba, the Lincoln, Isabella, which are native grapes—foreign varieties are cultivated with success. The rapid transit of our fruits to northern markets, placing it as we did during the past season in New York city, within 18 hours from the time it was plucked in our orchards, and commanding by its superior excellence the highest market prices, will greatly stimulate this important and rapidly growing interest. The mildness and uniformity of our climate and the length of our growing seasons and the increasing demand, will without doubt, in a few years build up for our State an extensive fruit trade. For information as to the productive capacity of our soils in various sections of the State, the attention of the reader is directed to items furnished by Correspondents in Part IV of this volume, as also to Part II for the great wealth of the State in her timbers, building stones and minerals, which abound in such rich and varied profusion. Over 100 varieties of our timbers are represented in our Museums, embracing all those of greatest commercial value found in this country. In the long list of minerals found in our State (and which according to Prof. Kerr embraces about 150 different kinds,) is gold, silver, copper, platinum, palladium, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, diamond, corundum, plumbago, hematite, manganese, mica, magnetite, asbestos, kaolin, fire clays, soapstone &c. &c. And to show its importance as a gold producing State, the fact is developed by the Mint Director in his report December 1877, that from June up 30th of that year, the gold deposited in the Assay offices and Mints from their organization up to that time from all the territory east of the Mississippi river was \$21,164,290.49: of which North Carolina produced \$10,370,492.18.

The natural capabilities of our State may not for years to come be fully developed. Many that may form an important part of our economy, are doubtless among the unknown, but it is to be

hoped that the spirit of enterprise which happily seems to have taken hold upon our people, will seek out these elements of strength and wealth and make them contribute their share to the general prosperity of our people. The medicinal herbs, plants and roots indigenous to our State began to attract attention prior to the war, and were to some extent utilized as a substitute for foreign drugs in our hospitals and by our army surgeons, during the war. Through the perseverance and enterprise of one firm in Statesville, their trade in these crude drugs increased from about 160,000 pounds embracing about 200 varieties in 1873, to about 800,000 pounds embracing about 1600 varieties in 1878. Another enterprise which is attracting attention among the farmers, particularly along the line of the North Carolina railroad, especially in Rowan county is the distillation of oils from sassafras and penny-royal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) By a simple process those oils are extracted and find ready sale at remunerative prices. In the town of Salisbury alone there were sold during the last year, of oil of sassafras 37,000 pounds, at about an average price of 35 cents per pound, and of oil of penny-royal about 31,000 pounds, at about 80 cents per pound. It was found impracticable to obtain even approximately accurate information in regard to the Naval Store interest, on our list of farm products, and while it would be interesting to show in detail the value to our people of a trade controlled, chiefly by our State, the Annual export Table compiled by the Secretary of the Wilmington produce exchange, shows that of the exports of turpentine, tar, rosin, pitch &c. from this country during the year 1878, amounting to \$2,444,788, our port of Wilmington furnished \$2,156,730.67. With our varied soils and climate, our treasures of mineral wealth, our abundance of timbers of commercial value, our splendid water powers; the future of our State, can only be limited in importance and power, by their development and utilization.

 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM STATISTICS.

From the best available sources the number of benevolent and charitable institutions in the State, is stated to be as follows: Of Masonic Lodges about 240; of Independent order of Odd Fellows 55, of Knights of Honor 19; with 700 members; of Knights of Pythias 9; Councils of Temperance 56; Good Templars 200, with 7000 members.

The total number of churches given in our table of statistics is 3294 which are divided among our various denominations as follows: Roman Catholic 12; Episcopal 104; Presbyterian 239; Methodist 1321; Baptist 1330. Lutheran 79; Christian 35; Quakers 21; German Reformed 37; Union 3, Dunkers 4; Disciples 109. Membership of the Young Men's Christian Association about 500.

Of our chief products the following named counties report the largest aggregate yields: Randolph, wheat 144,819 bushels; Rowan, corn, 525,137 bushels; Wake* cotton, 13,441 bales of 450 pounds; Chatham, oats, 148,859 bushels; Rockingham, tobacco, 3,160,966 pounds; Sampson, reports the greatest number of hogs, and Randolph the greatest number of sheep; Granville owns the most dogs according to the report; Guilford has the largest number of acres in orchards; Cleveland makes the largest number of gallons of wine; Chowan leads in the fishing interest; Wilson produced the largest yield of sweet potatoes; Randolph reports the largest yield of Irish potatoes; Chatham reports the greatest amount of butter. Total amount of honey reported 584,604 pounds; of wool 578,503 pounds; of dried fruits 6,267,930; Granville has the greatest number of tobacco factories; Alamance and Gaston the greatest number of cotton factories; each reporting six; Wake has the greatest number of public schools.

*Only thirteen of the eighteen townships in Wake county reported.

OUR FUTURE.

We are, and must of necessity continue to be, an agricultural people. It is true that the wealth of our forests and the useful minerals are varied and almost inexhaustible, and that the water power of the State is nowhere excelled within an equal area on this continent, yet the great variety of soils, yielding so generously to the labors of the husbandman, supplying all his wants; the mild temperature of our climate, free from the rigidity of the Northern winters and from the extreme heat of the Southern summers; and our geographical position placing us in easy access to all the great markets of the world; must make agriculture our chief interest. Nature has not only indicated unmistakably the part we must, as a State, perform in the onward march of the world's progress, but with lavish hand has bountifully supplied us with every essential facility and means to encourage and aid us. Not only can we produce all the leading staple crops required for the sustenance of man and beast, but those articles of high commercial value and importance are found either to exist, or the capacity for producing them, in the greatest abundance and profusion. And when these truths in regard to our State shall become known abroad, and be appreciated at home, it will be found that no people on earth are better able to take care of themselves than the people of North Carolina. Nature has not only given us the capacity and ability to produce, but has generously provided for manufacturing. Take for example the manufacture of cotton. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, or other of the New England States, much of the profits of manufacturing is absorbed by idle looms, locked up through long winter months by ice, or in the necessarily heavy outlay in heating apparatus required to keep them in motion. Here, as will be seen by reference to our table on Cotton and Woolen Mills, we are seldom if ever retarded in our operations in any portion of the State by similar causes. Fuel is

abundant and cheap, and so of labor for operating. The extent and capacity of our water power is almost incalculable; and these valuable and wonderfully munificent gifts of nature are not confined, as many suppose, to our mountainous region, but are scattered throughout the State. A reference to the estimated capacity, by Prof. Kerr, of our principal rivers, to say nothing of the hundreds of creeks and branches, affluents of the rivers, and many of which are equal to the far famed Tiber; it will be seen, that to take one half of his estimate for the principal streams, we have in this State the enormous mechanical force of horse power to run all the engines, stationary and locomotive, in mighty old England, and nearly the same strength as is employed in all the mills and on the thousands of miles of railway in this vast country from Maine to California! And the enormous expenditure annually incurred for coal, to keep these engines in motion, is here furnished gratuitously by nature. In truth, there are a score of counties in our State, either one of which would furnish sufficient water power to turn all the spindles of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire combined. One single river, (the Yadkin) by actual measurement, supplies ample power to drive ten millions spindles—twice as many as there are in all the factories in America! And yet many of these wonderful and magnificent gifts of nature, surpassing in power and volume anything known to either New or Old England, continue to hymn their grand old roaring song unbroken by the the hum of a single spindle. Many of these streams, having their sources in the mountains, and traversing the State to the ocean, gives us, with their numerous tributaries, not only one of the best watered, but one of the best drained countries on the globe. With these facilities at hand, the day is not distant when, by the influx of capital, energy and enterprise, and the restored strength of our people, we may hope to see our State teeming with those varied industries to which she is so well and favorably adapted. Already there are many gratifying evidences of advancement. With our beautiful homes and fields laid waste by the ruthless hand of war: our systems wiped out; our labor

utterly destroyed; the accumulated wealth of generations swept away as by a breath; our sons slain; our credit destroyed; our utterly impoverished condition called for a renewed exhibition of those high qualities of manhood always evoked by terrible emergencies. That tenacious and indomitable spirit, which has ever characterized our people, nerved them to redoubled and almost superhuman exertion, and now again our fields are assuming their wonted pleasant aspect, and our homes are restored to their former comfort and cheer. A general spirit of improvement pervades the masses, as is evinced by a constantly growing demand and enquiry for improved breeds of stock, improved implements and machinery, and improved methods of farming. But above all does this spirit of progress manifest itself in the cordial and enthusiastic support of the Department of Agriculture, the creation of which was prompted and inspired by it. Notwithstanding the long years of dark adversity through which we have struggled, much of the 1461 miles of railway now in operation in the State has been built since the war, and projected lines now cover the face of our territory as a network, flourishing villages and towns have been built, and half the 54 Cotton Factories in operation have been erected since the war.

Now that the animosities and prejudices engendered by war are happily subsiding and yielding to a more fraternal spirit; now that the delicate political and social relations between the races are being adjusted upon a better understanding of their nature; now that our government, like the gracious atmosphere, throws its fostering and protecting influence over and around all alike, we can confidently indulge the hope that an era of unexampled prosperity will soon smile upon our beloved State. Already are these advantages beginning to attract attention and to awaken a wide spread interest. The flow of immigration to the North and West will necessarily turn Southward. The rapid advance in the price of lands, which places them beyond the reach of those of moderate means; the limited variety of products, with low prices, and heavy transportation to very distant markets; the scarcity of timbers; the constantly recur-

ring failures to which the farmer is subjected from the ravages of insects and droughts; the long and severe winters, in which a large provision must be made for the keeping of stock; these, and many other disadvantages not known to our State, must soon enlist the attention of the intelligent immigrant. Europe's crowded population, agitated and disordered by those financial revulsions to which it is so sensitive, or suffering from those periodical disruptions which disorganize labor, will continue to pour into our ports its thousands who seek our shores as a refuge from these evils. Thousands of the better classes at the North are anxiously looking to the now quiet and peaceful South as a hope of escape from those disruptions of social order which unfortunately threaten to be a source of perpetual danger, not only to their industrial prosperity, but involving seriously the personal safety of the citizen. The turbulent spirit of their society must give it an unrest which will impel its more peaceable and law-abiding people to seek that tranquility and repose now so happily prevailing in our State. And with our millions of acres of unoccupied lands, which can be bought cheaply, and with a population sturdy, honest, intelligent, law-abiding and hospitable, to extend to them a warm and cordial welcome, the day is not distant when our State shall receive its full share of immigrants with their energy, enterprise and capital, that has given such wonderful impetus to the progress of the young States of the Northwest.

THE FISHING INTERESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The magnitude of the fishing interests of North Carolina is but imperfectly understood by the majority of the citizens of the State. In Albemarle Sound, for instance, within a radius of a few miles 250,000 yards of seines are annually used. When the system of artificial propagation of the Anadromous species has

been enlarged, as it will be, the catch will be very greatly increased. Below will be found some facts and figures that give but a partial view of its importance.

Mr. W. H. Oliver of New Berne writes:

“The quantity of fish annually taken is enormous, the quality of some of them very fine and the variety very great. It is impossible to accurately estimate the quantity, but some idea may be formed from the fact that in the proper season from one to two car loads (50 to 60 barrels) of fresh fish are daily shipped over the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. In addition to what is shipped by rail, large quantities are also shipped by the different lines of steamers. This does not include salt fish. In regard to the quality, no fish stand higher. By reference to the New York Herald and other papers it will be seen that special mention is made of the shad from Newberne, N. C. They are spoken of as being the earliest caught and the finest flavored fish carried to New York. The variety of fish caught is large, embracing white shad, mackerel, blue fish, trout, drum, rock, sun fish, pogy, herring, sheep head, robin, chub, pig fish, spot and various small pan fish. This estimate is only for the Neuse river; the quantity caught and shipped from the sounds is not included. The number of persons who are almost entirely dependent on the fishing business for their support is very large. Doubtless in this section, embracing the rivers and sounds, from eight to ten thousand are supported by the business. In addition to the shipments of fresh fish in ice, which cannot amount to less than \$100,000 per annum, large quantities of herring, shad, trout, mullets, &c., are salted and barrelled.”

Messrs. W. R. Capehart, of Avoca, and Ed. Wood, of Edenton, write as follows:

“Please find below estimate made of the yearly receipts and expenses of the Albemarle fisheries. Number of hands employed 1200:

YEARLY RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

	DR.	CR.
By average catch of herring 47,000,000, at \$3 per thousand,		\$ 141,000 00
By 337,000 shad at 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents,		63,187 50
By 168,000 lbs. striped bass at 8 cents,		13,440 00
By 125,000 lbs. white perch at 6 cents,		7,500 00
By 1,150 sturgeon at \$1.50,		1,725 00
		<hr/>
To expense, estimated,	\$ 175,000 00	\$ 226,852 50
Profits,		<hr/>
The above does not include the thousands of gill nets.		\$ 51,852 50
Fertilizing material, offal and re- fuse fish, 4,700,000 lbs., suf- ficient for 2350 acres of corn, giving an average increase of 10 bushels, 23,500 bushels valued at 50 cents,		<hr/>
		\$ 11,750 00
		<hr/>
		\$ 63,602 50

The above approximates the catch and its value to North Carolina. Propagation will treble the shad catch for ten years."

Mr. W. F. Howland, of Beaufort, Carteret county, writes as follows :

"There are caught annually about 25,000 barrels of fish in the waters of this county, besides oysters, clams and fresh fish, which will amount to about the same in value. The fish trade is increasing every year. Fine fertilizers are being made from fish, which surpass any importations."

Messrs. Hall and Pearsall, of Wilmington, estimate this season's catch as follows :

5000 packages sold in our market and 5000 sold in other markets. These packages are small pine half barrels, and the net value above the cost of barrels, freight, commissions, &c., is about an average

of \$1.50 each—say \$15,000. The proportion of roe mullets has been unusually small this season, and the yield of roes will not probably exceed 2000 dozen—say \$1,000. In addition to the above there is quite a large quantity of fresh fish sold, to the amount of \$5,000 worth throughout the year. It is difficult to estimate this last item.”

PROPAGATION OF FOOD FISHES.

Since the artificial propagation of fish was begun in this State, May, 1877, very great success has been attained not only in the propagation of shad but also in the propagation and introduction of California salmon, land-locked salmon and brook trout. For the propagation of the latter varieties a cheap hatchery was built at Swannanoa Gap in Buncombe county, and two seasons of winter work have been completed.

The following quotations are from the recent Report of S. G. Worth, who has been in charge of the fish operations in our State for the past year:

“During the past twelve months, ending the 1st of April, 1879, we have released in the North Carolina waters over three and one-half millions of young shad, three hundred thousand California salmon, fifteen thousand five hundred land-locked salmon from Maine, and fifty thousand mountain or brook trout. All of this was done at an expense of less than three thousand dollars, and among the expenditures was a sum of not less than five hundred dollars in permanent structures and hatching and distributing apparatus, tools, &c., now on hand, including all salaries.

California salmon attain an average weight of twenty pounds, and sell readily at twenty-five cents a pound. If we suppose that *ninety-nine* per cent. of the three hundred thousand hatched this season are never heard from and that the *one* per cent. which do return attain the average weight of other waters and bring a price of *five cents* a pound, the salmon of the past season *alone* will more than pay the expense of the whole season, including the shad, land-locked salmon and trout. On examination of the nests of the California salmon it

is found that only *eight* per cent of the eggs are impregnated. By the artificial method of impregnation we secure *ninety to ninety-five* per cent. After impregnation by the natural method the eggs are left a prey to enemies of innumerable numbers. Shad eggs are exposed three to five days, and our common pond fishes twenty to thirty, and the salmon fifty to seventy. After hatching, these fish are helpless, some a few days, (shad a week) some for months, as in the case of salmon, mountain trout and fall-spawning fish generally. By the artificial methods they are not only almost entirely impregnated, but they are kept in cones, troughs and other vessels, and each day the dead removed and further communication of fungoid growth stopped. And when the young are ready to go out they are conveyed to *head streams*, where other fish are scarce and where cold water suppresses the the numerous hosts of insects and crustaceans that abound in the lower and warmer waters. We can see readily, that *few* eggs arrive at maturity, when we recall that one single sturgeon produces seven million and that a number *less* than *ten thousand* are taken annually in the Cape Fear. "If our people look this year for any return from what has been done, they must remember that the patient farmer sows his seed and waits till they have had time to develope and mature. No shad return in one year, and indeed no roe shad ever returned to fresh water till the third year.

"Long ago fish became scarce as the population of Europe increased and fish culture there is an *established* thing. Millions of fry are annually liberated from their hatching houses, and such judicious laws have been made as to foster and protect them "

In the United States we find shad now flourishing in the Sacramento river in California, where they were unknown till placed there in 1871. The first results seen on the Connecticut from artificial propagation of shad increased the usual catch *seven fold*. Twenty-five thousand shad were taken in one locality one morning and the Northern markets were overstocked and the price of eighteen dollars per hundred reduced to three! In that river the Salmon had entirely disappeared, but in 1872-'73 fry were

introduced and since that time sufficient numbers of 12 to 18 pounds weight have returned to justify increased operations. The fruits of past work are also being seen on the Delaware, Susquehanna and all other streams where the fish have had time to mature and return. On the Merrimack a dam of 25 feet height completely cut off the passage of Salmon to their spawning grounds, and for thirty years not *one* was seen, but by introducing the fry from other streams they have found that upwards of one thousand went over the fishway on the same dam in the first year of their return."

The alarming decrease in numbers of fish, when brought before the Congress of the United States and impressed, at once led to the creation of a commission for the purpose of enquiring into their decrease, and for the institution of measures for their increase and protection; hence originated the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries which has been the great motive power and educator in this branch ever since. Twenty-seven States are now actively engaged in restocking their waters, and I am glad to say that with limited means we have made a very decided beginning in North Carolina in two short years. With the finest shad fishing grounds in the world, and many secluded mountain streams yet full of trout we are fully capable of supplying every county in the State with as many fish as the people can consume. In view of the fact that the shad caught in our waters sell in northern markets before the run of fish has extended into their streams, and since our sales there bring double the price of theirs by supplying the early demand, it is very plain to be seen that in restocking our sounds and rivers to ten times their present capacity, we can supply every demand at home and bring into our State thousands of dollars from abroad. As the truck-farms of the south are annually reducing the value of like products on those further north, in supplying the ready demand for early vegetables and fruits, so will the fisheries of Albemarle sound and other waters, in like manner reap large cash sums of money from northern markets if the millions of eggs now annually wasted on the sein beaches are only hatched and cared for.

RAILROADS.

North Carolina has nineteen Railroads that are either wholly or partly within her borders, the aggregate length of which, in the State, is about 1465 miles.

ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE.

This road has 35 miles of rail in the State, its termini being Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, N.C. and Atlanta, in Georgia. Its whole length is 265 miles. It lies in the Oak Belt, and has good farming land along its line. Charlotte is one of the chief inland cities of the State, and has in its immediate neighborhood many valuable gold mines. H. W. Sibley of New York City, is President.

ATLANTIC & NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

This road lies entirely within the State, is 94 miles in length, and extends from Goldsboro—a very thriving town, situated at the junction of this with the Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—to Morehead City, on the coast, in Carteret county, near which is Beaufort harbor, one of the best on the Atlantic coast of the United States. For about one-third of its length it passes through the region of the long-leaf pine. The remainder lies in the belt known as the coast growth, a section noted for its rich swamp lands. Mr. John Hughes of New Berne, is its President.

ATLANTIC, TENNESSEE & OHIO RAILROAD.

This road joins by rail Charlotte and Statesville, and is 41 miles long. Statesville is in Iredell county, and a connection is

made at this point with the Western N. C. R. R. It is situated in the Oak Belt of Middle N. C., and is surrounded by good farming land. The surface of the counties through which it passes is undulating, and the soil varies from grey and sandy to clay. Col. Wm. R. Myers of Charlotte, is President.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

This road is 241 miles in length, and extends from Wilmington—the largest city of the State, situated on the Cape Fear River—through Charlotte to Shelby, in Cleveland county, passing through the long-leaf pine and oak regions, from near the coast to the hilly lands of the up-country. This road is bordered by some of the best cotton counties of the State, and its western division, from Charlotte to Shelby, traverses a fine grain country. It was formerly known as the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Mr. Chas. H. Roberts of Wilmington, is the General Manager.

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA R. R.

This road, although 195 miles in length, has only about 18 miles within the State. It has important connections with other railroads, notably in the State with the North Carolina Railroad, and at Columbia, S. C., with the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Mr. John B. Palmer of Columbia, S. C., is the President.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN R. R.

This road was, until the recent action of the Legislature, called the Western Railroad. It is completed for a distance of about 46 miles from Fayetteville, which is situated at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear river, to the Gulf on Deep river, one of the tributaries of the Cape Fear. It passes through Egypt, where there are extensive coal fields, and is in course of

construction to Greensboro, where it will intersect the N. C. R. R., and thence to a point near the northwestern boundary of the State. This line traverses the region of the long leaf pine and the oak belt, through counties noted for the value of their naval stores and rich mineral and agricultural resources. Col. L. C. Jones is President, office at Fayetteville.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

This road extends from Goldsboro to Charlotte, a distance of 223 miles, and runs through Central North Carolina. At Goldsboro it connects with the Wilmington & Weldon and the Atlantic & N. C. Railroads, at Raleigh with the Raleigh & Gaston and the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line, at Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville and branch road to Salem—this Salem branch is 28 miles long—at Salisbury with the Western N. C. R. R., at Charlotte with the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio and the Atlanta Air Line. This road is now controlled by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, Col. A. S. Buford of Richmond, Va., being President.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE.

This road is 97 miles in length, and extends from Raleigh, the Capitol of the State, to Hamlet, a station where it connects with the Carolina Central Railway. It passes, chiefly, through the region of the long leaf pine, a section of country well supplied with the material for the production of naval stores. This road is under the same management as the Raleigh & Gaston.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

This road extends from Raleigh to Weldon, a distance of 97 miles, connecting at Weldon with the Wilmington & Weldon, the Seaboard & Roanoke and the Petersburg & Richmond, and

at Raleigh with the Raleigh & Augusta and North Carolina R. R. This road passes through the Oak belt and traverses a fine farming country. The office of the road is at Raleigh. Col. J. M. Robinson of Baltimore is president, and Maj. J. C. Winder of Raleigh, is General Superintendent.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.

Of this road, which 189 miles long, 48 miles are in North Carolina, its terminus being at Greensboro, where it has connection with the N. C. Railroad. It passes through a good farming country, and through counties noted for the cultivation of tobacco. Col. A. S. Buford of Richmond, Va., President.

SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R.

This road is 80 miles long, of which 25 miles are in the State. It extends through the eastern edge of the oak belt, from Portsmouth to Weldon, in Northampton county, at which point it has connection with the various railroads that pass through Weldon. Col. John M. Robinson of Baltimore, is President.

WESTERN N. C. R. R.

Of this road about 130 miles are completed. It begins at Salisbury and, crossing the Blue Ridge, will extend to some point on the Tennessee line. This road, when completed, will develop a region of Western North Carolina unsurpassed on the continent for its beautiful scenery, rich farming lands and inexhaustible mineral resources. Mr. Jas. W. Wilson of Morganton, is President.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.

This road is 172 miles in length, and extends from Wilming-

ton in a northwardly direction nearly across the State. It has many important connections at Wilmington, Goldsboro and Weldon, passes principally through the region of the long leaf pine. It is part of the Atlantic coast fast mail and passenger route. Col. R. R. Bridgers, is President, and has his office at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA R. R.

The length of this road is 189 miles, of which 64 are in the State. It runs through the southern belt of the long leaf pine of the State, and passes through a section noted for its supplies of naval stores and agricultural products, especially cotton. Col. R. R. Bridgers of Wilmington, President.

JAMESVILLE & WASHINGTON R. R.

This road connects Jamesville, on the Roanoke river, with Washington, on the Pamlico river, being about 22 miles in length, and has connections with the boats on both rivers. The general office is at Dymond city. Mr. A. Fisher is the Manager.

THE ROCKY MOUNT & TARBORO R. R.

This is a short road of 14 miles in length, running from Rocky Mount, a station on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, to Tarboro on the Tar river, in Edgecombe county. This road passes through the region of the long leaf pine, and is situated in one of the best cotton counties of the State.

THE CHESTER & LENOIR R. R.

This is a narrow gauge road extending from Chester, South Carolina, to Dallas in Gaston county in North Carolina. It is under construction to Lenoir, in Caldwell county, and will cross

the Western N. C. R. R., at Newton. Mr. A. H. Davega of Chester, S. C., is President.

THE PETERSBURG R. R.

This road has within the State about 12 miles of road from Weldon to the State line. This road connects with the Raleigh & Gaston, Seaboard & Roanoke and Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Mr. R. M. Sully of Petersburg is General Superintendent.

THE SPARTANBURG & ASHEVILLE R. R.

This road is under construction and is completed to a point near Hendersonville. When finished, it will open up a rich section of trans-montane country. Mr. D. H. Duncan is President.

ELEVATIONS ON RAILROADS ABOVE TIDE WATER.

Below may be found the altitudes of some of the principal stations on the railroads as designated. The roads not mentioned failed to send the necessary data :

ATLANTIC & NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Carolina City.....	10 feet	Kinston.....	45 feet
Newbern Depot.....	12 "	Summit.....	135 "
Dover Swamp.....	66 "		

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Wilmington Depot.....	10 feet	Wadesboro.....	417 feet
Rosmdale.....	127 "	Polkton.....	503 "
Bladen depot.....	105 "	Monroe.....	526 "
Lumberton.....	135 "	Charlotte.....	725 "
Shoe Heel.....	194 "	Catawba River.....	570 "
Laurinburg.....	230 "	High Shoals.....	1001 "
Ridge near Old Hundred.....	337 "	Lincolnton.....	866 "
Rockingham.....	210 "	Shelby.....	875 "

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN, FORMERLY WESTERN.

Sanford.....	353 feet	Gulf.....	279 feet
Egypt dpt.....	252 "	Ore Hill at furnace.....	496 "
Bottom of Coal Shaft (below sea level).....	198 "	Greensboro.....	829 "

PARTIAL LIST OF NATIVE NORTH CAROLINA INVENTORS.

Many very valuable and useful inventions have been made by citizens of our State which would make an interesting chapter in the list were complete. The names of all that could be procured are given below with the hope that the names of such of our people as may have contributed to the comfort and material progress of their race by their inventive genius shall be preserved: Models of inventions of our citizens should be placed in our Museum for exhibition.

Anson County: Hosea Meggs, hand corn sheller.

Beaufort County: N. Bell. A gang plow for cotton and corn, also a harrow.

Bertie County: Willam and Thomas Turner invented the telegraph, also a sulky clock so as to strike at the end of each mile and to register it; also a contrivance to keep sand out of carriage wheels.

Louis B. Sutton. A guano sower.

H. C. Fager. A washing machine.

H. P. Harrell. An attachment for cotton gins to crush the seed for fertilizer.

Josiah Mizell. A cotton gin.

Buncombe County: N. A. Penland. Ventilator.

Burke County: J. G. Peterson. A printing press, a bridle bit, and sewing machine motor.

Camden County: Edmund L. Dozier. Threshing machine.

Robert Bullock. An improved cultivator.

Malachi D. Dozier. An improved plow.

Caswell County: C. W. Watson. A revolving harrow.

Catawba County: Levi Phink. Horse collar stuffer.

John Davis. Buggy hub.

Chatham County: Jesse Dixon. Fan bellows.

Cleveland County: Rev. L. C. White. Washing machine.

A. J. Hardin. Hardin truss.

Craven County: John Gill, of Newbern. Vulcanized India rubber, used it on the roof of a building about 60 years ago. He also invented the first revolving fire arm. It is said that the celebrated Colt's Revolver is a copy of the model made by Mr. Gill. The original is still in New Berne.

Cumberland County: J. B. Underwood. Combined chair and treadle power, also coffee roaster.

Durie County: D. V. Davis. Apparatus for curing tobacco.

Duplin County. Joseph Shine. Cotton planter.

James Wyley. Cotton plow.

Edgecombe County: J. L. Horne. A cotton planter, also a thresher to clean cotton of leaves and trash, to be connected with a gin.

Forsyth County: L. J. Bodenhamer. Stalk trimmer and cutter.

Samuel Martin. A brick machine.

Franklin County: Fenton Foster. Type setter.

Gates County: Euclid A. Story. Self-acting table fan.

Robert Corbitt. Revolving cotton stalk cutter.

George Eason. Corn planter.

There are several styles of cotton planters made in this county.

Granville County: Mrs. S. A. Elliott. Sewing machine reel.

Greene County: Messrs. Butts Bros. Railway cotton press.

Guilford County: Henry Wilson. Turbine water wheel.

— Allen. Brick machine.

R. E. Sergeant. Head block for saw mills.

A. P. Borens. Horse plow.

E. Tate. Grain cleaner, "The Little Monitor."

J. L. Jones. Plug tobacco machine.

Halifax County: P. E. Smith. Cotton planter, and a sulky and gang plow.

S. R. Spruill, W. R. Wood and P. E. Smith. An electric light for buoys in channels and harbors.

Hertford County: R. J. Gatling invented the celebrated "Gatling Gun," and before he was twenty-one years old he in-

vented a wheat drill, which was extensively used in the Northwest.

J. H. Gatling, a brother of R. J. Gatling, invented a cotton stalk cutter.

J. W. Barnes. Cotton planter.

J. A. J. Askew. Flat iron heater.

Macon County: Frank Poindexter. Very superior violins and hillside plow.

Martin County: T. M. Barna. Cotton seed planter

McDowell County: Frank Sumner. Washing machine.

Walter McCary. Machine for preparing shucks for mattresses.

Mecklenburg County: Dr. Dan'l Asbury. Asbury's tobacco and fruit dryer.

H. A. Walker. Leather cotton gin brush.

C. F. Brem. Car coupling.

Rufus Norwood. Cotton planter.

—— Pope. Cotton planter.

H. A. Walker. Patent brush made of leather for cleaning gins.

W. J. F. Liddell. Cotton press, engine boiler, truck wheel and horse power.

Nash County: Malcus Johnson. Cotton planter.

New Hanover County: D. M. Buie. Distillation of oils from cotton seed.

Isaac Wells. Tanning leather.

E. D. Hall. Machine for gathering, stemming and shelling pea nuts.

Northampton County: W. H. Burgess. Roanoke cotton press.

Perquimans County: Willis D. Riddick. Cotton press.

John Van. Reversible plow hook.

Pitt County: Richard L. Butts. Cotton press.

Richmond County: —— McCaskill. Cotton press.

—— Leitch. Cotton chopper and planter.

Rockingham County: B. J. Field and J. C. Guerrant. Electro-magnetic engraving machine.

Rowan County: W. H. Weant. Railroad switch.

Geo. Woodson. Railroad break.

Peter A. Feireks. An indicator for distilleries.

Rutherford County: Jay Lewis. A churn.

Oscar Willis. A water wheel.

J. B. Evans. A cotton chopper and cultivator.

Joe Scroggin. Fertilizer distributor.

Sampson County: G. W. Smith. Water motor.

Surry County: Frank Ashbern. Seamless shoe.

Wake County: Jack Regan. Improved plow.

R. D. Christman. Plow for barring or siding two rows at the same time.

John S. Davis. Coffee pot.

O. R. Smith. Cotton picker.

H. T. Clawson. Improvement in pepper eruet.

C. C. Clawson. Ice shaver.

C. C. Clawson. Machine for filling and packing tobacco.

— Wray. Cotton press.

Warren County: Richard L. Watkins. Tobacco press.

Wayne County: J. A. Shine. Cotton planter and fertilizer distributor.

Wilkes County: E. S. Blair. Improved horse rack.

Wilkes County: L. M. McGlamery. Machine for breaking and washing hides and leather.

Yancey County: R. McInturff. Bee hive, called "Black Mountain."

PART IV.

CHAPTER I.

STATE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.

The Insane Asylum of North Carolina is situated one mile southwest of the Capitol at Raleigh. It is a building of imposing exterior, extending 726 feet; the wings are three stories in height. The centre building is 80 by 120 feet, four stories high, with an observatory which is 110 feet from the basement. On the fourth floor of the centre building are water tanks of a capacity of 15,000 gallons, which are filled by means of the steam pump operating on Rocky Branch some three or four hundred yards from the building. The walls of the building are of brick stuccoed on a granite foundation. The floors, doors, window frames and other parts of the internal finish, are of the common long leaf pine of the country.

The original heating apparatus has been succeeded within the last few years by an improved system.

The entire basement of the centre and wings of the building is occupied by the heating apparatus, water, steam and gas piping, and the large pipes for carrying off the sewerage. The steam is conveyed by pipes to the radiator at the base of the flues in the walls, thence through the flues to each story above where it enters the rooms and corridors through registers inserted in the walls. The water is conveyed by pipes from the tanks in the attic to all parts of the building; one large pipe taking it to the boilers in the basement where it is heated and then by the force of gravity carried by a separate system of pipes to the same points, so that every part of the building is supplied with hot and cold water side by side.

The sewerage is conducted away through large cast iron pipes running under each wing and connecting under the centre

building; and from this pipe there is a connection leading to the main stack at the boiler house in the rear.

The building is lighted by rosin gas, manufactured on the premises.

The floors of the centre building are occupied by offices, drug store, officers' private rooms, chapel, working rooms, store rooms and parlor. Each wing has two wards on each floor, with twenty rooms in each ward, used for patients' and attendants' sleeping rooms and for store rooms for clothing.

The house was originally constructed to accommodate 224 inmates, but owing to the great demand for admission there have been during the past years, as many as 275 crowded within its wards.

The buildings are well prepared against fire, the apparatus and arrangements being very complete, and the large supply of water contained in the tanks in the attic besides a reservoir of 43,000 gallons near the boiler house can, at a moment's notice, be thrown on any part of the house from within or without by an engine kept always in readiness for action.

The garden belonging to the institution is large and well cultivated, and affords an ample supply of vegetables the year round.

The first Act incorporating the Insane Asylum of North Carolina was passed by the Legislature of 1848, making an appropriation of \$80,000. Other appropriations were made by subsequent Legislatures, the whole amounting to about \$300,000.

The first inmate, Andrew H. Holderby, of Rockingham county, a soldier of the Mexican war, was admitted on 22nd of February, 1856. From that time to the spring of the present year, 1878, as shown by the report of the Superintendent to the Board of Directors, there have been admitted to the institution 1,240 patients, of which number 315 were discharged cured, 127 improved, 180 stationary, and 334 died, leaving upon the books 281 under treatment the present year.

The enterprise of erecting and maintaining an Asylum for the insane met with very strong opposition at the outset. The suc-

cess of the movement was owing mainly to the personal influence and exertion of Miss D. L. Dix, whose life has been devoted to the alleviation of the sufferings of this class of our fellow creatures both in this country and Europe. On both continents she has been directly instrumental in the organization of hospitals and asylums for their care and treatment, and in arousing sympathy in their behalf. Through her efforts the Pope was influenced, some years ago, to erect a magnificent institution for the insane at Rome. Through her influence many of the abuses in the treatment of the insane in Scotland were corrected by the British ministry. The Lord Lieutenant of Scotland refused to hear the suggestions of Miss Dix and was summoned by the Premier to his presence and reprimanded, and the acknowledgement of her services was made in the House of Lords by a Peer, who exclaimed: "It is to our reproach that we have been aroused to the existence of wrong and instigated to the performance of duty in matters of charity, by a *foreigner*, and that foreigner an *American*, and that American a *woman*, and that woman a *dis-senter*."

Soon after the passage of the act of incorporation in 1848, the Commissioners of the Asylum were organized by the appointment of Governor Morehead as Chairman, and the work on the building was begun. The superintendency was first offered to Dr. Edmund Studwick, of Hillsboro, who accepted it only temporarily. He was succeeded by Dr. Edward C. Fisher, of Virginia, on the first day of October, 1853, as Superintendent of Construction and Medical Superintendent. He held the position until the 7th of July, 1868, when he resigned and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Dr. Eugene Grisson, of Granville county. The other officers of the institution at present, are Dr. F. T. Fuller, First Assistant Physician, who has held that position and faithfully performed its duties continuously since his election in 1856; Dr. James L. Craven, Second Assistant Physician, who has given great satisfaction since his election by the Board at their meeting in the early part of the present year; Mr. James H. Moore, Steward, who is now filling the po-

sition for the third time with much acceptability; Mrs. M. A. Lawrence, Matron, who has occupied the place with great efficiency for ten years, and Mr. James S. West, Engineer, who was elected at the regular meeting of the Board in December, 1877.

The Insane Asylum is one of our grandest State charities and ought to be cherished and sustained by our Legislature, and made a worthy object of State pride by all our people.

WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.

The Western Asylum for the Insane is located at Morganton on the W. N. C. R. R., two hundred miles west of Raleigh. The act of Assembly authorizing its construction was passed in March, 1875, and appropriated \$15,000. Dr. Eugene Grissom, Col. T. Geo. Walton, Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, C. B. Denson, Esq., and Dr. M. Whitehead were the first Board of Commissioners. Hon. Wm. A. Graham had been named by the Legislature as one of the original board; but he resigned before an organization was effected.

Dr. Mendenhall was chairman of the board and Col. Walton secretary and treasurer.

A noble and commanding plateau of land one half mile south of the depot of the W. N. C. R. R., at Morganton, was secured at a cost of \$3,800, containing 250 acres of land, a large part in forest. The head springs of the South Fork of the Catawba river, three miles distant supply a constant discharge of over 100,000 gallons of pure free-stone water per day.

The water is conveyed in a six-inch pipe manufactured by the Tredegar Iron Company, of Richmond, Va., and is carried by force of gravity to any part of the building. The entire circle of the Blue Ridge and South Mountain ranges, the town of Morganton, the W. N. C. R. R. track for several miles and a

sheet of water covering forty acres of land lies in full view from the site.

Under an act of Assembly dated 7th of March, 1877, the number of the Commissioners of construction was reduced to three and they were restricted in the completion of the building to one wing and the main building. The present board consists of the following persons: Col. J. C. Harper, chairman; J. G. Hall and W. S. Pearson. John A. Dickson is secretary and treasurer. The appropriation of \$75,000 was expended under the direction of the first named board and in accordance with specifications prepared by Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia, architect. The total length of the building is 918 feet, and capacity when completed is four hundred patients. The design is that of the Insane Hospital at Morristown, N. J.

The appropriation for the years 1877-'78 was \$60,000, with which the southern wing has been built and roofed in. The main building and other wing are built above ground. Six million brick have been used in construction thus far. The carpenter work is done in the asylum shops on the ground.

THE COLORED INSANE ASYLUM.

On the 12th day of March, A. D. 1877, an act was passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina appropriating the sum of \$20,000 for the establishment of an asylum for the colored insane at some point in the State. Under this act the following commissioners were appointed by the Governor, viz: M. M. Katz, Wilmington, Dr. M. Moore, Duplin, E. B. Borden, Wayne, Dr. J. W. Vick, Johnston, C. O. Edwards, Greene, Gen. A. D. McLean, Harnett. The board selected and purchased a site for the location of this institution about one and a half miles west of Goldsboro, in the county of Wayne. It is immediately on the North Carolina Railroad, near the Neuse river, and the tract contains about one hundred and seventy

acres. The building will accommodate about one hundred patients, and is under contract to be completed by the first day of September, 1879.

DEAF & DUMB AND THE BLIND,

The North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, is situated at Raleigh. It was founded in 1849. The colored Department was founded in 1868. The present attendance of pupils is, in the white Department, 130, and in the colored, 65. All deaf and dumb or blind persons, residents of the State, of sound mind between the ages of eight and twenty-one years, are received and educated free of charge. The Institution is under the control of a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor. The principal officers are Maj. R. S. Tucker, President of the Board; H. A. Gudger, Principal; and E. Hall, Steward.

ORPHAN ASYLUM, OXFORD, GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Every child has an inalienable right to live, to grow, and to learn how to be a useful citizen of his country. At Noah's flood, the innocent children were all drowned because there was no one left to raise them right, and it is still better that children should be drowned than that they should grow up ignorant and vicious and wax worse and worse as life proceeds. The State, the churches and the benevolent organizations neglected the orphans in North Carolina, till 1853, when the Grand Lodge of Masons opened an Orphan Asylum at Oxford. Total number admitted 446, discharged 269, ran away 23, decoyed away 4, died 6, adopted 19, now present 125. Orphans are received between the ages of 8 and 12 and discharged at 14. They are fed, clothed and taught in the common English

branches. Many of the boys discharged are learning trades, and doing well. Some of the girls discharged are married, others are honorably and profitably employed. Many boys and girls adopted by childless couples will receive the best social and educational advantages and enter upon their lifework with every prospect of success. It is supported by annual appropriations of the Grand Lodge of Masons, by the voluntary contributions of Subordinate Lodges and by the free-will offering of churches, benevolent organizations, and charitable people. This seems to be a precarious reliance and yet for nearly six years the work has prospered and the children have not suffered. It is found that orphans can be comfortably clothed, fed on healthful food, and thoroughly instructed in English studies at an average expense of four dollars a month, or \$48 a year. In other words, one half the money which the counties usually pay to support them as paupers is found amply sufficient to feed them, cloth them, and send them to school.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The University is situated in the village of Chapel Hill, Orange county, twenty-eight miles from Raleigh, the State capital, and twelve miles from Durham, on the North Carolina railroad. The surrounding country is famous for its sparkling springs and running streams. Some of the springs are mineral and possess valuable medicinal properties. The climate is mild and healthy. The average temperature in winter is 42° F., in summer 76° F. The region is about six hundred feet above sea level, and is entirely free from malaria. The scenery is remarkable for beauty. The soil is fertile, yielding wheat, corn, to-

bacco and cotton. The forests around are chiefly of oak and hickory. The sale of liquor of any kind within two miles of the village is forbidden by law.

The University is a State institution, and is governed by a board of trustees elected by the General Assembly. The Governor is *ex officio* chairman of the board. It was incorporated in 1789, and, after careful inspection of many places, was located at Chapel Hill in 1792. The corner stone of the first building was laid with masonic honors by Gov. Wm. Richardson Davie, Grand Master, on the 12th October, 1793. The doors were opened for students in February, 1795. At the beginning of the civil war the University ranked third in the number of students among similar institutions in America. It has sent forth thousands of graduates, among them a President, (Polk), a Vice President, (King), eminent judges, statesmen, divines, leading men of all professions and pursuits, in all the southern and southwestern States.

In 1875 the University was thoroughly reorganized and equipped to supply the demands of the public. Important features were adopted in the scheme of instruction, whereby, 1st. greater attention than heretofore is paid to the natural sciences, to-wit, chemistry, botany, zoology, mineralogy, geology and physics; and, 2d, students are not required to pursue a fixed course of study, unless they so elect, but are allowed to devote their time to such subjects only as they choose, with the consent of their parents. The University offers instruction adapted not only to develop mental training and literary culture, but also to be of immediate practical value to those wishing to be farmers, mechanics, stock-breeders, physicians, druggists, engineers, &c.

The following are the

GENERAL COURSES OF STUDY.

1. *The Course in Arts*, including among other studies both Latin and Greek, and corresponding generally to the old college curriculum. This course leads to the degree A. B.

2. *The Course in Philosophy*, substituting science or a modern language, in place of one of the ancient languages, and leading to the degree Ph. B.

3. *The Course in Science*, omitting both Latin and Greek and embracing studies relating chiefly to agriculture, mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts. The degree is S. B.

There are also

PAST GRADUATE COURSES OF STUDY,

leading to the advanced degrees M. S., Ph. D., and M. A.

OPTIONAL AND SPECIAL COURSES OF STUDY,

are also pursued under the direction of the Faculty by such as desire so to do.

MUSEUMS AND ILLUSTRATIVE APPARATUS.

The University has a large collection of geological and mineralogical specimens and extensive apparatus for illustrations in the departments of chemistry and physics.

LIBRARIES.

The libraries of the University and of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies comprise about 20,000 volumes of standard works.

EXPENSES.

The charges for tuition, room-rent, servant hire, washing, board, wood, light and books, range from \$93.50 to \$123.50 for each half year. The tuition alone is \$30 for the same time. The estimate is made for table board at from \$10 to \$12.50. But many of the students club together and live to their satisfaction on \$6 to \$8 per month.

BENEFICIARIES.

Each county is *entitled* to send one student who is unable to pay tuition and room rent, free of charge for those items. Besides these, the Faculty, by authority of the Trustees, admit others who are proved to be worthy and without means either gratuitously or on the payment of such portion of the charges as they may be able to bear.

BUILDINGS.

The University buildings, eight in number, contain sixteen large halls, which are used for recitations, lectures and museums, besides three library halls and two halls for literary societies. The University campus, consisting of 50 acres of undulating land, well stocked with primeval forest trees, is celebrated for its grandeur and beauty.

Connected with the University are,

1. *A Law School*, for the preparation of young men desiring to practice law.
2. *A Normal School*, for the training of professional teachers.
3. *An Agricultural Experiment and Fertilizer Control Station* for experimenting with plants and analyzing fertilizers, ores, soils, seeds, &c., &c.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees of the University.

FACULTY.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D., President, Professor of Political Economy, Constitutional and International Law.

Rev. Charles Phillips, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.

J. DeBerniere Hooper, A. M., Professor of Greek and French.

Rev. Adolphus W. Mangum, A. M., Professor of Moral Philosophy, History and English Literature.

Alexander Fletcher Redd, Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry.

George Tayloe Winston, Professor of Latin and German.

Ralph Henry Graves, B. Sc., C. and M. E., Professor of Engineering and Physics.

Frederic William Simonds, M. S., Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany.

Carey D. Grandy, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Mineralogy and Latin.

Hon. William H. Battle, LL. D., Professor of Law.

W. C. Kerr, A. M., State Geologist and Lecturer on the Geology of North Carolina.

Albert R. Ledoux, Ph. D. (Göttingen,) Chemist to the State Board of Agriculture, and Director of Agricultural Experiment and Fertilizer Control Station.

Prof. Grandy, Secretary.

A. Mickle, Esq., Bursar.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

In 1832 the Baptist State Convention then less than two years old, met at River Chapel, in Chatham county. At this meeting it was "resolved unanimously, to purchase a suitable farm, and to adopt other preliminary measures for the establishment of a Baptist Literary Institution in this State on the *Manual Labor Principle*."

Under this resolution the farm of Doctor Calvin Jones, containing six hundred and fifteen acres, was bought for two thousand dollars. The buildings thereon were considered sufficient for the accommodation of fifty students. "Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute" was the name adopted, Elder Samuel Wait was elected Principal.

The School was opened on the first Monday in February, 1834,

with sixteen students; and the first session closed with sixty-five. The farm was cultivated in the afternoon, and at first two propositions were claimed as settled:

1. "Students will labor."
2. "Their labor can be turned to advantage."

Boys under twelve received two cents an hour, and those over twelve received three cents. But when settlements were made at the end of the session, so many deductions were included for sickness, and absence, that parents were disappointed in the practical operations of the "Manual Labor System." An overseer was appointed, under the style of "Tutor of Husbandry." But the Manual Labor Department, though kept up for a time, was finally abolished.

The number of students, however, increased so rapidly that a large building was absolutely necessary, and proposals for its erection were published. This building was finished under contract with Capt. John Berry, of Orange, in 1838.

Doctor Wait presided over the College for a dozen years, and was succeeded by Doctor Hooper, who remained two years. Professor J. B. White succeeded Doctor Hooper. He remained but a little while, removing west; and, after a short interregnum under Professor Owen, Doctor Wingate succeeded to the Presidency in 1854. Before the war, the debt of twenty thousand dollars incurred by buildings etc., was cancelled, and an endowment of nearly one hundred thousand dollars secured. During the war this amount was nearly lost. College exercises were suspended, the building used as a hospital, and full work was not resumed until 1867. With its building greatly marred, its endowment lost, and but few able to avail themselves of its advantages, the Institution could not for a time, meet expenses. Slowly, however, the Trustees repaired and renewed the building and grounds, paid off the accumulating debts, and realized the beginning of an endowment. Through the efforts of Elder Purefoy, who labored without compensation, generous friends at the North donated ten thousand dollars. The present endowment bearing interest is forty thousand dollars. Notes are also held for a large amount, and the work of individual contributions

still continues. A new building ("Science Hall,") the gift of Messrs. Heck and Williams, of Raleigh, has been erected near the site of the one built in 1838. It contains, besides the rooms for scientific purposes two large halls for the Literary Societies. Another building is in contemplation on a line with these, and the three are to be connected by porches and double colonades so as to present an unbroken front of nearly five hundred feet.

The College grounds already inclosed, and with improvements begun, are ample; and from their elevation and natural beauty promises to be unusually picturesque and imposing. The trains of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad skirt the campus, and stop at the depot in front of the College. It is in the midst of a rural village, and in a neighborhood of sobriety and thrift.

While accessible and central, it is retired; and partly on this account sustains the character enjoyed from the first for the good order, sobriety and studious habits of its young men. Among the Alumni are talented teachers, successful lawyers and physicians, intelligent farmers, prosperous merchants, and able ministers. It is said that but two per cent of the graduates have proved failures.

The course of instruction since the war has been modified. Early in its history, and soon after abolishing its "manual labor system," it became by charter and by character a College, teaching the usual curriculum of our State University and other similar institutions, and conferring the usual degrees. As its endowment enlarged it dropped the Preparatory Department, and provided strictly for collegiate students in a four years course. Since the war, its character has changed by borrowing from the plan of Universities. It permits a selection of studies (a limited "elective system") enlarges the number from which a selection may be made, and arranges its diplomas with reference to distinct branches. It attempts to improve its scholarship by written examinations, as well as daily recitations; and gives its certificates, and ultimately its diplomas, only to those who secure a fixed grade of scholarship. In the classics, it gives special attention to analysis; to the rendering of English into these tongues as well as translating these into English; and to the

Greek accent. It has enlarged the mathematical and scientific courses, added to the number of modern languages taught, and attempts to give an importance to the English language, its nature, history, and literature, not heretofore permitted. Finally, the aim has been, not ambitiously, but modestly and earnestly with the advantages possessed, to tone up to a higher grade the character and scholarship of educated young men, and to enable them to be what their diplomas promise for them more thoroughly practical and better furnished for the duties of life.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Davidson College is situated in Mecklenburg county, on the healthy ridge which divides the waters of the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, and has daily communication, by railroad, with Charlotte and Statesville. It was organized in March, 1837, under the Presidency of the Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., but did not receive its charter from the Legislature of the State until December, 1838.

During the forty years of its existence it has continued uninterruptedly in its work of education. Even during the civil war from four to six professors were at their post doing what they could for the instruction of disabled soldiers, and the youth of the land who were still out of the army, and needing more than ever the advantages of a thorough education. Over four hundred young men have been graduated in the College; and in addition to these many others who have taken only a partial course of instruction, are now filling places of responsibility and honor in this and the adjacent States.

Though founded by the Presbyterians of North Carolina, and now under the immediate care of the Presbyterians of this State, and of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Davidson College is, in no sense, sectarian, but, in the language of its charter, it was designed "to educate youth of all classes without any regard to the distinction of religious denominations." Its ad-

vantages are offered to all, and its honors have frequently been won by young men of other churches. The central idea in its management has always been, that morality and virtue are the only safe foundations upon which to rest individual development, and, that these must go hand in hand with intellectual training. Few literary institutions, in any country, have ever more successfully realized this idea in its pupils. But the course of instruction, while mainly directed to the development of the moral and intellectual powers of the pupil, does not overlook the practical uses of knowledge. In the departments of science the practical applications are faithfully taught. A regular science course of three years is provided for.

The endowment of the College, though greatly injured by the war, is still sufficient, with the aid of tuition from the paying students, to meet professor's salaries, and all the current expenses of the institution. In addition to this, from \$1,500 to \$2,000, are annually given, in free tuition, to candidates for the ministry, and other needy and deserving young men. No worthy applicant for admission is ever turned away from Davidson College because of lack of funds. Living, too, is cheap; the regular boarding houses charge only from \$8.50 to \$12.50 per month, and many of the best pupils in the College board, by the messingsystem, for about \$6 per month.

The equipment of the College is complete. The main building was erected at a cost of over \$90,000, and the other buildings furnish comfortable residences for professors, and for society halls, library rooms, and dormitories. The apparatus for illustrating the departments of Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy has been filled up at a cost of about \$5,000, and is in excellent working order. There are six professors in the corps of instruction, three of whom have had European training, and all have enjoyed many advantages in fitting themselves for the work of the class-room. Rev. A. D. Hepburn, D. D., the President, has had an extensive college experience in this country and in Europe; teaching has been

his life-work, and both as professor and president he has labored successfully in other institutions.

CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Carolina Military Institute was established by Col. J. P. Thomas, of South Carolina, at Charlotte, N. C., Oct 1, 1873.

The object of the founder was to organize a Military College open to the youth of the Carolinas as well as to the country at large.

The Institute has been in successful operation since its establishment.

It has had about two hundred and seventy-five boys and young men under its instruction, and has turned out three small graduating classes.

It has derived its support mainly from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Its matriculates for the year have varied in number from seventy-five to one hundred and thirty.

The discipline is strictly military. At the same time all the moral and religious influences that can be wielded are brought to bear upon cadets.

A neat uniform of gray cloth is worn.

The course of instruction is designed to accomplish a thorough scholastic and practical training, and seeks to secure a judicious combination of the scientific and the æsthetic element. The studies pursued and the instruction given are comprised under the following heads :

1. Mathematics.
2. Physical Science.
3. History, Belles Lettres and Ethics.
4. Modern Languages (French and German.)
5. Ancient Languages, (Latin and Greek.)
6. Commercial Department.

7. Physical and Military Department.

The following compose its present Corps of Officers and Professors:

Col. J. P. Thomas, Superintendent, and Professor of History, Belles-Lettres and Ethics.

Capt. Wm. Cain, Professor Mathematics, Physics and Engineering.

First-Lieut. J. P. Thomas, Jr., Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Physics, and in charge of Preparatory Department.

M. M. Fargrove, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Second-Lieut. R. G. Thomas, Assistant Instructor.

Second-Lieut. R. G. Thomas, Quarter-Master.

Jos. Graham, M. D.; Surgeon.

The C. M. I. is conducted in the buildings of the late N. C. M. Institute, which, having been erected with special reference to the purposes of a Military School of high grade, are commodious and convenient. The grounds, embracing twenty-six acres, are ample, the site is commanding and attractive, and the health of the place, it is thought, unsurpassed by that of any educational establishment in the land.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

This Institution is located in the northwest corner of Randolph county, near High Point, on the N. C. Railroad. The Postoffice is Trinity College. The location is in a fine rolling country with the very best water, remarkable for health, advanced agriculture, good citizenship, and almost all desirable qualities. The buildings are substantial and ample. The Chapel will seat 1,950 persons and is one of the best auditoriums in the United States. The libraries aggregate 10,000 volumes. The Museum and apparatus are good, and the accommodations for students are convenient and comfortable.

The course of study is substantially the same as in first class

colleges generally; the discipline and oversight are effective and successful, and the expenses are so small and so arranged as to suit nearly all classes and conditions.

The College at first was a Normal College, and was the first of the kind in the State. Under this charter the Institution was very prosperous, and trained a large number of teachers, who have had much to do with education in the State. In 1853 the charter was changed, and the College was made a regular Institution, with all the powers and privileges of Colleges and Universities generally.

The whole number of graduates is 236; of these 27 are preachers, 59 lawyers, 62 teachers, 22 physicians, 23 bankers and merchants, 22 farmers, 3 editors,

Honorary Degrees Conferred—A. M., 15; D. D., 14; LL. D., 2.

The Faculty consists of a President, four Professors and one Tutor.

The College buildings, apparatus and land are estimated at \$50,000.

In addition to the usual College curriculum, there are schools of Law, Theology, Engineering, Business Course and other branches of special instruction.

Commencement is on the second Thursday in June, and the sessions commence twelve weeks thereafter.

The number of students during the past year was 136.

The President is Rev. B. Craven, D. D. LL D.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

The Bingham School, Mebaneville, N. C., Maj. Robert Bingham, Superintendent, is one of the ancient landmarks, and though it is the oldest school in the South and one of the oldest in the United States, (like the mythical Apollo) it has perpetual youth and perennial vigor.

This school was founded in 1793, (85 years ago) by the Rev.

Wm. Bingham, who died in 1825, and was succeeded by the late W. J. Bingham. He was succeeded by the late Col. Wm. Bingham. After Col. Bingham's death in 1873, Maj. Robert Bingham became Superintendent. Under his control the school has steadily increased in popular favor. The last catalogue states that during the past year (168th and 169th sessions) 142 cadets were in attendance. The area from which this patronage is drawn extends from Virginia, Kentucky and Wisconsin on the north to Florida and Texas on the south. Asia is also represented, and Vermont and South America have also sent students. It is claimed, that while other expenses are below the average, this North Carolina School commands higher tuition fees than any other institution of learning for males in the Southern States. The buildings are all new and well adapted to school purposes. The offers made to young men with limited means for an education are very liberal. The military feature, introduced during the war, proves so valuable for health, discipline, and scholarship, that it has become a fixture; but no military exercise is allowed to interfere with the prosecution of study.

This institution, so excellent in its appointments, has before it a promising career of future usefulness.

WILSON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This Institution, which admits both sexes, is located at Wilson, N. C., on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. It was founded January 2d, 1872, and chartered January 24th, 1872, by the Legislature of North Carolina; and to it were granted the full collegiate powers of conferring degrees and diplomas in all the departments of literature, science and art.

Its founder and principal, Prof. Sylvester Hassell, A. M., is a son of Elder C. B. Hassell, of Williamston, Martin county, N. C. He is a graduate, with the highest honors, of the University of North Carolina, class of 1862.

During the seven years that he has taught in Wilson, he has employed five teachers, and had an average of 120 students. During the centennial year, the income from tuition fees is believed to have been greater than was received by any other Institution in North Carolina.

The leading features of the Wilson Collegiate Institute are the employment of none but the most competent, experienced and successful teachers; a large and valuable library, open at all times to the students; abundant charts and scientific apparatus; lectures on hygiene, science, literature and ethics; special advantages for business training; full and frequent reports of attendance, deportment, and scholarship; the practical, stimulating and refining influences of co-education; a mild but firm discipline; and the privilege of living in the same building, and having constant association with the teachers.

DENVER SEMINARY.

D. MATT. THOMPSON, PRINCIPAL.

This school, for both sexes, was opened under the management of the present Principal in 1873, and is liberally patronized. It has three Departments—Primary, Preparatory and Academic. Two courses in Academic Department—the Classical and the English and Scientific. The school is designed to afford boys and girls a liberal, thorough and practical training for college, business, or any sphere in life which an education may improve and adorn. Principles of morality inculcated. The tuition is from \$5.00 to \$17.50 for terms of five months. Board \$8 per month.

Denver is a pleasantly located village in the northeastern part of Lincoln county, twelve miles west of Davidson College. Five mails per week.

THE RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, N. C.

HAPPY HOME POSTOFFICE.

This school, which has been in successful operation for twenty-four years, was first commenced by its present and only President, Rev. R. L. Abernethy, A. M., in an old log school house, with only eight pupils the first term. In 1858 it was chartered by the Legislature of North Carolina, under the title of "Rutherford Academy." It then had a patronage of 100 students per annum. In 1861 the charter was so changed as to give the Institution the legal right to graduate pupils and confer degrees, under the name and title of "Rutherford Seminary." In 1869-'70 the Seminary was made a College proper by legislative enactment. Since that time the institution has been operating under this regime.

The College is located near Icard Station, on the Western N. C. Railroad, in a community as remarkable for its morality and piety, as it is noted for its healthfulness. During its existence of twenty-four years, averaging annually from 100 to 250 students, there has not a death occurred in the school from local diseases.

This is a Male College, with a Female Department, having two distinct curricula, one for males, the other for females; yet both sexes are permitted to recite in the same classes.

The Male Course embraces six regular schools, namely :

1. Latin School.
2. Greek School.
3. Mathematical School.
4. English Literature and Rhetoric.
5. School of Natural Science.
6. Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The Female Course for graduation is more extensive than our Female Colleges generally in the South. We have a purely English Course which young ladies may elect when their time and means will not permit them to take the regular course.

This school confers the degrees usually conferred by other

colleges. It also gives *free tuition* to all minor children of ministers of all Christian denominations; as well as to all really indigent orphans. During its existence, it has given away to such in tuition, over *one hundred thousand dollars*.

Tuition per term of 5 month, ranges from \$5.00 to \$20.00. Board, including washing, lights, &c., is from \$8.00 to \$9.00 per month. Students can board themselves at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per month.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st Wednesday of August of each year, continuing 20 weeks, when there is a vacation until the 1st Wednesday in January, when the Spring term closes the year at the expiration of 20 more weeks.

Excelsior, a beautiful village of some three hundred inhabitants, has grown up around the College. Legislative enactments prohibit the sale of ardent spirits to any person within two miles of the college, under penalty of \$50 fine for each offence. The act also prohibits the selling or even giving alcoholic liquors to students within five miles of the college, under same penalty.

The graduates of this college are to be found in all the vocations and professions of our country. Its honorary graduates are known "among the elders of the city." Its female graduates grace our parlors and fill our halls of learning.

It is said that no school or college in the South is doing more good for the church and poor. Let this be its reward.

FINLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

This School, located in the town of Lenoir, Caldwell county, was organized in the fall of 1857, by Capt. N. P. Rankin, and has been in successful operation for twenty-one years.

It was named in compliment to Mrs. James Harper, whose maiden name was Finley.

E. W. Favette, the present Principal, was associated with

Capt. Rankin for some time, and afterwards became sole Principal.

In 1869, Henry C. Dixon, the present Associate Principal, entered upon his duties in the school.

Rev. B. L. Beall, Hon. M. A. Bernhardt and Rev. P. P. Winn, have been, at different times, associate teachers.

After a successful career of twenty-one years, we regard the Finley High School as an established institution. It has received patronage from nearly every Southern State, and in point of thorough scholarship "stands in the front rank among our schools." Its pupils have stood among the very first in our Colleges and University.

During the present year, a large, convenient and handsome school building has been erected in a beautiful situation in a campus containing four acres, on which is a spring of excellent water.

Lenoir is becoming well known for the morality and intelligence of its citizens, its fine climate, its pure, cold water and its beautiful mountain scenery.

Good board can be obtained in the village at \$10 per month. Tuition, for a term of five month, \$26.00.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

In September 1843, the corner-stone of the Greensboro Female College building was laid. In the summer of 1845, the building, made of brick, containing 36 rooms was completed. On the 1st of February 1846, Rev. S. Lea was elected President. This was the first regularly chartered female college in North Carolina, and the second, south of the Potomac. In 1855 the number of pupils increased to such an extent, as to render it necessary either to enlarge the building, or limit the patronage of the school to a specified number. In 1856 a wing on the west end of the building was erected. Still there was a de-

mand for more room, and in 1859 a wing on the east end of the building was erected.

On the 9th of August 1863, in the midst of brilliant success, it was consumed by fire. August 27th, 1873, ten years and seventeen days after the destruction of the old building the college was re-opened with a faculty consisting of four professors, and five lady teachers. The new building is very large, commodious, and well suited for school purposes. The dormitories are neatly furnished, well ventilated, and warmed by means of fire places. The school offers superior advantages for the mental and moral training of young ladies. The object of the faculty is, so to govern and instruct those committed to their care, as to prepare them, not only for society, but for the stern realities of responsible existence.

Rev. S. Lea, Rev. A. M. Shipp, D. D., Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D. LL. D., and Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D., have in turn filled the honored and responsible position of President, assisted by able corps of teachers.

RALEIGH BAPTIST FEMALE SEMINARY.

This school was opened for the reception of pupils in August 1870, under the administration of Rev. W. Royall, D. D. In August, 1871, it passed into the hands of Mr. F. P. Holgood, who is still its Principal.

The buildings, consisting of a central building and two wings, are large and commodious, and are delightfully located in the northeastern part of the city, on Blount street. They are heated mainly by hot air furnaces.

The grounds comprise several acres, which are tastefully laid out and decorated with flowers and evergreens.

The school has all the improved facilities for securing the intellectual and physical development of its pupils

The gymnasium is supplied with suitable implements for teaching the calisthenic exercise, which all the pupils are required to take.

The academic department has globes, wall-maps, a philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a cabinet of minerals. The kindergarten method of teaching children has recently been introduced with gratifying results.

The library of the Clio Society has about one thousand volumes, and is supplied with magazines and newspapers.

The music department, in charge of Professor Bohlmann, for many years connected with the school, has one grand piano, eight 7 octave square pianos and two organs.

The art department, in charge of a graduate of the celebrated Cooper Union Art School, New York City, is supplied with the modern conveniences for teaching art.

The last catalogue contains the names of five teachers in the Academic Department, three in the Music Department, and one in the Art Department, and shows an attendance last session of nearly one hundred pupils.

The present session is an unusually prosperous one.

The expenses for board, fuel, light, and washing and English tuition per term of 5 months are \$100.

Music, drawing etc. extra.

PEACE INSTITUTE.

This Institution for young ladies, is situated in the northern part of the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, at the head of Wilmington street, and about half mile from the capitol, in the midst of a grove of magnificent oaks, for which the city is so famed. The grounds contain about eight acres, laid off in walks and ornamented with flowers, shrubbery &c.

The building is a large four story brick edifice one hundred and forty-five feet long and ninety-five feet deep, with rooms sufficient to accommodate eighty boarders. The Institution is under the auspices and control of Presbyterians, though in no

way sectarian, every denomination being represented among its pupils, and gentlemen of different denominations composing the Board of Directors.

It is named after the late William Peace, Esq., an elder in the Presbyterian church, of Raleigh, North Carolina, who contributed \$10,000 towards erecting the building which was commenced in 1859 and nearly finished, when the war came on and put a stop to all operations. During the war it was used as a hospital by the Confederate government, and afterwards by the Federal government, and not restored to its owners until sometime during the year 1872. The buildings were then completed and put in order for school purposes.

Rev. R. Burwell and John B. Burwell then principals of the Institute in Charlotte leased the property and opened the school in September 1872.

Since that time it has been in a highly prosperous condition, and is now one of the largest and best equipped Institutions for young ladies in the State.

The corps of teachers consist of eleven ladies and gentlemen: Instruction is given in every branch usually taught in first-class female Seminaries.

Hon. W. N. H. Smith is at present the President of the Board of Directors among whom are George Allen, of Newbern, John D. Williams, of Fayetteville; R. S. Pullen, the Messrs. Tucker, and Julius Lewis, of Raleigh; Gen. R. Barringer, of Charlotte; Hon. Geo. Howard, of Tarboro, and other gentlemen of prominence.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

This well known Institution, now in its thirty-seventh year, was founded by the late Rev. Aldert Smedes, D. D., in May 1842. He was a man of singular fitness for his chosen work, of rare judgement and foresight, of well balanced mind and varied learning; with a great loving, sympathetic heart and a wonder-

ful magnetic power, to attract and influence the young. His school soon won the affection and confidence of its pupils and their parents, and attained a national reputation, resulting in a career of honor, usefulness, and prosperity almost unrivalled.

After thirty-five years of unwearied, faithful labor, the beloved and venerated founder was called to his rest, and his son, the Rev. Bennett Smedes, A. M., succeeded him as Rector and Principal. Having been associated with his father for sixteen years as assistant teacher, Mr. Smedes brought to aid in the fulfillment of his new duties, not only long experience in educational work, but a full knowledge of, and sympathy with the system of discipline and government which had stood successfully the test of so many years and now carries on the school with ever-increasing thoroughness and efficiency.

Real honest, hard work he demands from all the scholars; the course of study embraces every branch requisite for the complete education of a young lady; the teachers are the best the country can supply; and no expense is spared to provide every equipment that can promote the improvement and welfare of the girls.

The school is an Institution of the Episcopal church, under the supervision of the Bishops of North Carolina. Its pupils are trained in the doctrines of the church, and are required to attend the daily religious services, as well as those celebrated on Sundays, in the school chapel.

St. Mary's has always enjoyed very extensive patronage. When it was opened schools of high grade were rare in this part of the country, and men of wealth and prominence from every southern State, sent their daughters to Dr. Smedes to be trained in all those qualities and accomplishments which would make them good, useful, refined and cultivated *gentlewomen*. And admirable women they have in most instances turned out to be; blessing their home circle, adorning society, wielding good influence in every walk of life and earnestly working, wherever they may be, in the cause of Christ and His Church.

Rarely is an ex-St. Maryite found who does not venerate her Alma-Mater and recur with grateful pleasure to her school days, or wish for her daughters the same advantages of

moral culture and thorough education that she profited by, and so children of the third generation are now coming to be enrolled upon the catalogue, and add their names to the long list of the daughters of St. Mary's.

THE WILSON COLLEGIATE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The institution began its useful career in 1859, under the superintendence of Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., LL. D., now pastor of the "Church of Strangers," New York City. He was followed successively by Professors Adams, Arrington and J. DeB. Hooper, the latter conducting the school with constantly increasing reputation for thoroughness of training, until his acceptance of a Professorship in the State University. In 1875, the control of the school passed into the hands of the present Principal, J. B. Brewer, A. M.

SITUATION.

Few places combine so many advantages in the way of society, accessibility, health and beauty as this enterprising and moral educational centre of Eastern Carolina. The location of the Seminary is in the most elevated and healthy part of the town, and is recommended, as in all respect, the most eligible in the vicinity.

BUILDINGS.

The seminary edifice is a large and substantial structure, and was built especially for school purposes. Many additions and changes have been made recently to render the building more comfortable and convenient. It is now in thorough repair and well arranged.

DISCIPLINE.

The government is mild, but firm. The development of the moral character is regarded far more important than the cultivation of the mind or body.

RELIGION.

The school is non-sectarian. Pupils are required to attend Divine Services at some church on Sunday, and prayers in the Seminary Chapel every day.

REPORTS.

At the expiration of each month, printed reports are addressed to the parent or guardian, showing the merits and demerits of the pupils as exhibited in her general deportment, attention to studies and standing in her several classes.

ADMISSION.

There are no arbitrary limitations to admission. Each pupil will be assigned to such classes as she is prepared to enter.

EXAMINATION.

Private oral and written examinations will be held at the close of each term.

APPARATUS.

The supply of Apparatus for illustrating the Natural Sciences is large, but will be steadily increased from year to year.

CHOWAN BAPTIST FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MURFREESBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

This Institution was founded nearly thirty years ago by the Chowan and Portsmouth Associations, for the purpose of furnishing to the Baptists and their friends a first class school, possessing the necessary facilities for imparting a thorough and liberal education. They accordingly erected a large beautiful brick building, four stories high, and furnished it with an elegance and liberality which enabled it at once to take rank with the best female schools in the country. This rank it still maintains. It is now in a very prosperous condition, and being free from all encumbrance, its continued prosperity may be reasonably anticipated.

The location is eminently appropriate, embracing a tract of twenty-eight acres, adjacent to the town. This location was selected over several others in some respects more eligible, on account of its celebrity for health; and the history of the school for thirty years fully sustains the previous reputation of the place.

The scholastic year is divided into two terms, thus:

Fall Term begins 1st Wednesday in October and ends 14th day of February following. Spring Term begins the 15th day of February and ends with the Annual Commencement, 4th Wednesday in June.

LECTURES.

A Lecture on some literary or scientific subject is delivered to the whole school, on Friday evening of each week.

APPARATUS.

The Institution is furnished with a very complete and superior set of Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus.

LIBRARY, READING ROOM AND CABINET.

The Institute is furnished with a small select Library, a Cabinet of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, and a Reading Room supplied with suitable periodical literature.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Music, instrumental and vocal, is taught by the best teachers that can be procured.

This Institution is now under the charge of Rev. A. McDowell, D. D., President.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1877.

COUNTIES.	NO. SCHO'Ls		Amount of School Tax Collected.		COUNTIES.	NO. SCHO'Ls		Amount of School Tax Collected.	
	White.	Color'd				White.	Color'd		
Alamance.....	38	18	\$ 4,263	22	Johnston.....	56	27	\$ 7,543	42
Alexander.....	64	8	2,664	64	Jones.....	31	51	4,971	43
Alleghany.....	50	4	1,795	24	Lenoir.....	30	24	5,439	62
Anson.....	15	13	4,453	66	Lincoln.....	38	8	3,448	21
Ashe.....	76	5	3,644	47	Macon.....	33	5	2,512	67
Beaufort.....	46	25	5,362	24	Madison.....	43	2	2,566	28
Bertie*.....					Martin.....	33	51	5,923	39
Bladen.....	53	36	4,456	59	McDowell.....	42	10	2,169	66
Brunswick.....	36	17	1,156	50	Mecklenburg.....	65	39	14,923	14
Buncombe.....	62	14			Mitchell.....	36	3	1,214	12
Burke.....	32	12	3,130	39	Montgomery.....	27	15	4,100	99
Cabarrus.....	54	31	6,170	50	Moore.....	64	36	4,599	10
Caldwell.....	37	12	2,594	47	Nash.....	39	27	9,466	15
Camden.....	15	9	3,065	38	New Hanover.....	8	11	15,141	60
Carteret.....	20	6	1,674	44	Northampton*.....				
Caswell.....	26	42	8,482	70	Onslow.....	18	15	2,436	97
Catawba.....	54	16	4,133	32	Orange.....	40	15	6,433	32
Chatham.....	48	29	5,644	45	Pamlico.....	19	7	1,969	18
Cherokee*.....					Pasquotank.....	18	13	5,165	22
Chowan.....	13	11	2,272	62	Pender*.....				
Clay.....	14	1	667	62	Perquimans.....	25	32	5,494	25
Cleveland.....	60	14	3,300	68	Person.....	27	27	5,668	90
Columbus.....	67	33	5,278	40	Pitt.....	26	30	8,680	82
Craven.....	15	22	9,533	47	Polk.....	21	9	971	90
Cumberland.....	39	20	3,525	33	Randolph.....	82	22	7,848	77
Currituck.....	24	24	1,814	40	Richmond.....	30	49	6,077	47
Dare.....	14	1	1,235	31	Robeson.....	53	33	3,748	66
Davidson.....	82	21	5,161	91	Rockingham.....	56	49	6,646	75
Davie.....	33	11	4,382	24	Rowan.....	56	18	6,462	6
Duplin.....	44	33	3,244	67	Rutherford.....	55	11	4,784	63
Edgecombe.....	28	44	9,993	37	Sampson.....	57	52	8,156	52
Forsythe.....	55	15	8,150	50	Stanly.....	40	8	3,866	49
Franklin.....	48	49	5,967	87	Stokes.....	35	7	3,194	84
Gaston.....	45	20	5,104	77	Surry.....	54	14	3,226	99
Gates.....	11	6	1,950	45	Swain.....	18		589	4
Graham.....	15	1	1,376	41	Transylvania.....	23	4	1,270	19
Granville.....	30	46	8,521	82	Tyrrell.....	10	6	1,152	40
Greene.....	17	20	5,608	28	Union*.....				
Guilford.....	81	26	11,688	71	Wake.....	98	82	30,282	53
Halifax*.....					Warren.....	19	23	6,796	51
Harnett.....	38	23	4,681	34	Washington*.....				
Haywood.....	44	3	3,195	72	Watauga.....	40	2	1,388	50
Henderson.....	45	11	5,333	91	Wayne.....	37	30	10,769	13
Hertford.....	26	35	2,893	49	Wilkes.....	82	9	3,159	54
Hyde.....	19	15	5,888	25	Wilson.....	35	20	8,608	31
Iredell.....	89	38	7,744	75	Yadkin.....	48	10	3,201	55
Jackson.....	30	2	1,331	27	Yancey.....	34	4	1,701	92

* No report from this county to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE PRESS.

NAME OF PAPER.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	When Established.	EDITORS.
Randolph Regulator.....	Ashboro.....	1876	James T. Crocker.
Randolph Sun.....	Ashboro.....	1878	J. A. Blair.
North Carolina Citizen.....	Asheville.....	1850	Furman & Stone.
Asheville Pioneer.....	Asheville.....	1866	John C. Gorman.
Charlotte Democrat.....	Charlotte.....	1852	W. J. Yates.
Charlotte Observer.....	Charlotte.....	1869	C. R. Jones.
Southern Home.....	Charlotte.....	.....	— McDowell.
Charlotte Call.....	Charlotte.....	1877	Neill Dumont.
South-Land.....	Charlotte.....	1878	Dawson & Co.
Concord Sun.....	Concord.....	1872	E. H. McLaughlin.
Concord Register.....	Concord.....	1875	John Woodhouse.
Durham Tobacco Plant.....	Durham.....	.....	C. B. Green.
Alamance Gleaner.....	Graham.....	1875	Edward S. Parker
New North State.....	Greensboro.....	1871	W. H. McCormick.
Central Protestant.....	Greensboro.....	1874	J. L. Michaux.
Patriot.....	Greensboro.....	1821	P. F. Duffy.
Recorder.....	Gold Hill.....	.....	.....
Hillsboro Recorder.....	Hillsboro.....	1820	John D. Cameron.
Piedmont Press.....	Hickory.....	1870	J. S. Tomlinson.
Central.....	Lexington.....	.....	.....
Record.....	Lexington.....	1878	H. Brunner.
Carolina Watchman.....	Salisbury.....	1832	J. J. Brunner.
Salisbury Examiner.....	Salisbury.....	.....	J. J. Stewart.
Aurora.....	Shelby.....	1875	J. P. Babington.
Winston Western Sentinel.....	Winston.....	1852	G. M. Mather.
Winston Leader.....	Winston.....	1879	J. A. Robinson.
Winston Union Republican.....	Winston.....	1872	J. W. Goslen.
Pee Dee Herald.....	Wadesboro.....	1868	John T. Patrick.
Lilesville Crescent.....	Lilesville.....	1879	E. R. Liles.
North Carolina Argus.....	Polkton.....	1877	C. D. Gale.
Cherokee Herald.....	Murphy.....	1873	McNelly & Singleton
Milton Chronicle.....	Milton.....	1841	C. N. B. Evans.
Lincoln Progress.....	Lincolnton.....	.....	F. H. DeLance.
News.....	Lincolnton.....	1877	Geo. A. Warlick.
Enterprise.....	Madison.....	.....	.....
Blue Ridge Blade.....	Morganton.....	1875	H. H. Crowson.
Mount Airy Watchmen.....	Mount Airy.....	.....	Chas. C. Harryman.
National Visitor.....	Mount Airy.....	1872	J. D. & T. J. Lowry
Union Express.....	Monroe.....	.....	Walter J. Boylin.
Monroe Enquirer.....	Monroe.....	1873	W. C. Wolfe.
Reidsville News.....	Reidsville.....	1871	John R. Webster.
Reidsville Times.....	Reidsville.....	.....	J. A. Smith & Co.
Spirit of the South.....	Rockingham.....	.....	Wm R. Terry.
Pee Dee Bee.....	Rockingham.....	1873	Wm. F. Sandford.
Western Vindicator.....	Rutherfordton.....	.....	L. P. Ervin.
Peoples Press.....	Salem.....	.....	L. V. & E. T. Blum.
Statesville American.....	Statesville.....	1857	Eugene B. Drake.
Statesville Landmark.....	Statesville.....	1873	Ramsey & Brooks.
Farmer and Mechanic.....	Raleigh.....	1877	R. A. Shotwell.
Oaserver.....	Raleigh.....	1876	Hale & Saunders.
Raleigh News.....	Raleigh.....	1872	Hussey & Jordan.
Friend of Temperance.....	Raleigh.....	1867	R. H. Whitaker.
North Carolina Farmer.....	Raleigh.....	.....	James H. Emliss.
Biblical Recorder.....	Raleigh.....	1835	Edwards, Broughton & Co.
Christian Advocate.....	Raleigh.....	1855	Revs. Black & Reid.
Transcript and Messenger.....	Goldsboro.....	1867	J. A. Bonitz.
The Mail.....	Goldsboro.....	1872	W. H. Avera.
Tarboro Southerner.....	Tarboro.....	1822	Charles & Battle.
Wilson Advance.....	Wilson.....	1870	Woodard & Hobgood.
Wilson Express.....	Wilson.....	.....	.....

STATE PRESS—(Continued.)

NAME OF PAPER.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	When Established.	EDITOR.
Wilson Zion's Landmark.....	Wilson.....	1867	P. D. Gold.
The Casket.....	Wilson.....	1876	P. D. Gold.
Wilmington Star.....	Wilmington.....	1867	W. H. Bernard.
Carolina Farmer.....	Wilmington.....	.....	W. H. Bernard.
Wilmington Evening Review.....	Wilmington.....	1875	Josh L. James.
Journal.....	Wilmington.....	1844	Josh L. James.
North Carolina Presbyterian.....	Wilmington.....	1853	John McLaurin.
South Atlantic.....	Wilmington.....	1877	Mrs. Cicero W. Harris.
Wilmington Sun.....	Wilmington.....	1878	Cicero W. Harris.
Robesonian.....	Lumberton.....	1870	W. W. McDiarmid.
New-Bernian.....	New Berne.....	1874	S. M. Carpenter.
New Berne Nut Shell.....	New Berne.....	1875	Geo. E. Pittman.
North State Press.....	Washington.....	1877	C. M. Brown & Bro.
Elizabeth City Economist.....	Elizabeth City.....	.....	R. B. Creecy.
North Carolinian.....	Elizabeth City.....	1866	Palemon John.
Times.....	Louisburg.....	1871	Hall & Thomas.
Enquirer.....	Murfreesboro.....	1875	E. L. C. Ward.
Torch Light.....	Oxford.....	1873	W. A. Davis.
Free Lance.....	Oxford.....	1877	Wm. Biggs.
Roanoke News.....	Weldon.....	1867	Batchelor & Lockhart.
Warrenton Gazette.....	Warrenton.....	1872	H. A. Foote.
North Carolina Gazette.....	Fayetteville.....	.....	J. H. & G. G. Myrover.
Era.....	Hendersonville.....	1877	W. M. Allison.
Western Courier.....	Hendersonville.....	1877	Davis, Smith & Ewart.
Chowan Gazette.....	Edenton.....	1878	Wm. M. Bond.
University Magazine.....	Chapel Hill.....	1878	Literary Societies.
Chapel Hill Ledger.....	Chapel Hill.....	.....	.....
Beaufort Atlantic.....	Beaufort.....	.....	.....
Jackson Courier.....	Jackson.....	.....	.....
Northampton Reporter.....	Jackson.....	1879	Briggs & Wright.
Chatham Record.....	Pittsboro.....	1878	Henry A. London, Jr.
Wilkesboro Witness.....	Wilkesboro.....	1877	W. F. Porter.
Lenoir Topic.....	Lenoir.....	1875	R. E. Blakey.
North Carolina Medical Journal.....	Wilmington.....	1878	Wood & DeRosset.
Reporter.....	Franklin.....	1878	H. S. Blair.
Reporter.....	Danbury.....	1872	Pepper & Sons.
Republican.....	Bakersville.....	.....	J. W. C. Deake.
Gazette.....	Mooresville.....	1878	McLaughlin & Clark.
Free Will Baptist.....	Fremont.....	1877	L. E. Johnson.
Henderson Tobaccoist.....	Henderson.....	1876	P. B. Clarke.
Bible Record.....	Winston.....	.....	.....
Sentry.....	Winton.....	1878	J. A. Ramsey & Co.
Express.....	Greeneville.....	1877	J. R. Whichard & Bro.

AMATEUR PRESS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina Amateur.....	Rose Hill.....	.....	Carr & Southerland.
Our Free Blade.....	Goldsboro.....	1878	Daniels & Griffin.
Oak City Item.....	Raleigh.....	1878	H. V. Paul & R. H. Engle.
Boys Courier.....	New Berne.....	.....	Howard & Wiley.

TABULATED STATEMENT

OF THE

FARM PRODUCTS

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FARM PRODUCTS.

COUNTIES.	LAND AND CROPS.							
	Number of Acres in Wheat.	Number of Acres in Corn.	Number of Acres in Rye.	Number of Acres in Buckwheat.	Number of Acres in Barley.	Number of Acres in Rice.	Number of Acres in Sweet Potatoes.	Number of Acres in Irish Potatoes.
1 Alamance.....	18203	20154	139	4	1	.....	219	138
2 Alexander.....	6220	12944	613	1	.....	.....	106	72
3 Alleghany.....	1115	3589	2318	270	.....	.....	.....	126
4 Anson.....	4268	17830	262	.....	.....	.....	481	37
5 Ashe.....	2752	7016	4438	164	16	1	2	283
6 Beaufort*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Bertie.....	496	34419	303	.....	.....	38	1063	23
8 Bladen*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Brunswick.....	13	470	97	.....	.....	353	1948	8
10 Buncombe.....	14968	23000	1626	174	8	.....	78	273
11 Burke.....	7143	14111	924	5	.....	10	180	156
12 Cabarrus.....	11439	16392	55	1	2	.....	104	82
13 Caldwell.....	7370	13269	612	33	1	2	170	161
14 Camden.....	924	14174	12	.....	2	.....	361	59
15 Carteret*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Caswell.....	10025	19916	39	.....	.....	1	424	211
17 Catawba.....	13821	19781	249	2	1	3	267	231
18 Chatham.....	33160	31974	22	1	1	.....	2204	101
19 Cherokee.....	33 0	9614	696	4	.....	.....	181	218
20 Chowan.....	834	1142	.....	.....	.....	7	631	17
21 Clay.....	2187	5403	718	4	.....	.....	79	72
22 Cleveland.....	1 878	25638	119	.....	.....	3	841	204
23 Columbus.....	67	15358	134	.....	.....	709	1899	6
24 Craven.....	302	15691	189	.....	.....	63	1194	128
25 Cumberland.....	502	18106	1362	.....	.....	22	714	88
26 Currituck.....	56	18506	36	1	.....	.....	551	98
27 Dare.....	12	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	23
28 Davidson.....	25795	29739	205	23	29	10	308	198
29 Davie.....	12163	17506	852	.....	.....	.....	95	89
30 Duplin*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Edgecombe*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Forsyth.....	13385	18376	338	3	1	.....	306	345
33 Franklin.....	9131	23662	128	.....	.....	2	824	129
34 Gaston*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Gates.....	889	17794	.....	.....	.....	1	958	17
36 Graham.....	508	1835	180	5	.....	.....	23	33
37 Granville.....	14674	32607	100	6	.....	.....	1019	166
38 Greene.....	3180	20701	300	.....	.....	6	386	38
39 Guilford.....	25119	30372	228	10	120	.....	288	194
40 Halifax*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Harnett.....	1104	14637	500	.....	.....	5	723	46
42 Haywood.....	3788	5679	543	184	2	.....	79	56
43 Henderson.....	2531	14759	2394	58	.....	.....	18	56
44 Hertford.....	597	20194	15	.....	.....	.....	501	41
45 Hyde.....	1026	18479	41	.....	6	309	231	8
46 Iredell.....	18915	38698	488	5	1	1	262	254
47 Jackson*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No report.

FARM PRODUCTS—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	LAND AND CROPS.		AGGREGATE AMOUNT PRODUCED.							
	Number of Acres in Flax.	Number of Acres in Tobacco.	Wheat— Bushels.	Corn— Bushels.	Rye— Bushels.	Buckwheat— Bushels.	Barley— Bushels.	Rice— Founds.	Sweet Potatoes— Bushels.	
1 Alamance.....	13	1317	98919	319885	584	106	.....	.....	18518
2 Alexander.....	4	108	32454	191296	1754	6	.....	10	11121
3 Alleghany.....	.....	9	7468	73727	23631	2170	.....	.....	.....
4 Anson.....	.....	4	18990	166367	607	4	.....	50	41377
5 Ashe.....	.....	12	15287	133942	17789	1833	61	89	152
6 Beaufort*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Bertie.....	3	.....	3544	323439	2420	.....	.....	7	180417
8 Bladen*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Brunswick.....	.....	5	92	44601	203	.....	.....	90867	80024
10 Buncombe.....	.....	465	75534	395790	5573	1712	.....	.....	6247
11 Burke.....	3	188	47491	231824	3717	48	15	7407	12388	
12 Cabarrus.....	.....	2	52252	191786	220	9	10	.....	8882
13 Caldwell.....	10	135	70581	157669	2349	72	15	280	17725	
14 Camden.....	13	.....	(\$ )997	135667	58	.....	.....	.....	28947
15 Carteret*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Caswell.....	3	6686	63692	403452	128	.....	.....	.....	27093
17 Catawba.....	4	90	106286	259300	701	10	.....	94	21763
18 Chatham.....	2	130	133715	430072	76	1	6	.....	58308
19 Cherokee.....	.....	108	16157	195603	1681	100	.....	10	9534
20 Chowan.....	9	.....	1252	82723	.....	.....	.....	10	38523
21 Clay.....	1	115	9865	71774	2421	.....	.....	.....	5371
22 Cleveland.....	.....	40	64970	338682	687	5	.....	938	39999
23 Columbus.....	.....	3	298	94146	351	.....	.....	187107	107367
24 Craven.....	.....	116	1618	82965	28	15	.....	4315	61442
25 Cumberland.....	.....	13	2644	152295	3078	15	.....	2673	6078
26 Currituck.....	1	.....	287	142206	2672	.....	.....	850	21702
27 Dare.....	.....	.....	72	12828	.....	.....	.....	.....	18540
28 Davidson.....	24	556	115923	251250	1365	4	156	95	17500	
29 Davie.....	5	1539	75717	313516	3692	.....	.....	.....	11927
30 Duplin*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Edgecombe*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Forsythe.....	4	3779	84024	279118	2095	16	.....	30	19017
33 Franklin.....	.....	342	41634	317312	441	.....	.....	60	52810
34 Gaston*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Gates.....	1	1	3869	258527	.....	.....	.....	120	86425
36 Graham.....	3	23	1666	27205	691	25	.....	.....	2272
37 Granville.....	1	7645	86379	415710	275	10	.....	.....	66806
38 Greene.....	.....	2	22202	226897	1080	.....	.....	669	38659
39 Guilford.....	1	1274	128502	484405	776	125	1494	.....	36946
40 Halifax*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Harnett.....	.....	23	4154	101164	1152	.....	6	1153	62355
42 Haywood.....	1	111	19460	105723	1965	1253	20	.....	1809
43 Henderson.....	.....	24	12814	200127	11600	288	22	.....	4185
44 Hertford.....	.....	2	5317	197965	85	.....	.....	.....	55945
45 Hyde.....	1	12	5953	156904	265	.....	.....	9318	38894
46 Iredell.....	16	795	96535	435618	1639	28	11	20	18963	
47 Jackson*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No report.

FARM PRODUCTS—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE AMOUNT PRODUCED.				LIVE STOCK.			
	Wine— Gallons.	Cotton— Bales 450 pounds.	Flax— Pounds.	Tobacco— Pounds.	Number of Horses and Mules	Number of Cattle.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Sheep.
1 Alamance.....	370	87	614	524530	2488	5771	11282	5473
2 Alexander.....	80	63	59	37011	1465	3072	7063	4232
3 Alleghany.....				2314	1351	3729	4234	4463
4 Anson.....	1375	5723	4	873	1676	5103	8580	3518
5 Ashe.....	17	10		3402	2633	7377	10046	10300
6 Beaufort.*								
7 Bertie.....	365	6326		505	2580	9124	22286	4841
8 Bladen*.								
9 Brunswick.....	1468	58		4949	418	6737	13297	5954
10 Buncombe.....	78		67	208380	2490	7126	11633	12242
11 Burke.....	35	4	8	48013	1547	4342	6301	4479
12 Cabarrus.....	38	3233		1625	268	3610	7013	2711
13 Caldwell.....	5	482	244	51741	1567	3660	7606	4591
14 Camden.....	23	274	100		757	1833	5586	1320
15 Carteret*.								
16 Caswell.....	178	19		3047407	2155	3887	10378	1971
17 Catawba.....	298	1139	36	29747	2593	5818	14360	6980
18 Chatham.....	258	3347	77	39437	4152	12381	27858	17177
19 Cherokee.....			437	10763	1759	3176	5163	5168
20 Chowan.....	831	2450	14	106	672	1944	7702	654
21 Clay.....	10		20	20558	766	2192	4998	3336
22 Cleveland.....	17043	3876		7995	2655	6209	10062	7079
23 Columbus.....	6923	309		5482	765	7836	18984	7031
24 Craven.....	773	1801		205	1099	5889	11446	1947
25 Cumberland.....	1354	1549	1	1498	1276	5460	13466	5069
26 Currituck.....	578	2			766	3455	7064	263
27 Dare.....	500				574	1734	2145	1337
28 Davidson.....	1042	998	1047	21468	3954	7419	15174	9488
29 Davie.....	964	435	77	73856	2110	4011	11225	3863
30 Duplin*.								
31 Edgecombe*.								
32 Forsythe.....	767	4	8	75846	2373	5071	10973	4894
33 Franklin.....	15978	11205	42	10953	2334	8929	16045	4704
34 Gaston*.								
35 Gates.....	387	1708		751	1161	5504	14591	2898
36 Graham.....			21	4985	241	749	1409	1104
37 Granville.....	2673	1503		2707934	3424	9815	21180	6395
38 Greene.....	969	6107		104	1534	2763	12457	773
39 Guilford.....	101	103		529321	4654	12905	22392	12191
40 Halifax*.								
41 Harnett.....	323	2925		4814	293	4728	10073	3871
42 Haywood.....	6		15	2457	700	2513	4133	3910
43 Henderson.....	24		125	8420	1261	5287	6700	5408
44 Hertford.....	400	5330		865	1301	3547	11563	1845
45 Hyde.....	77	365			928	4619	8358	1460
46 Iredell.....	143	2065	450	440851	3536	6997	15588	8471
47 Jackson*.								

*No report.

FARM PRODUCTS—(Continued.)

LIVE STOCK.				SHEEP DE- STROYED.		FRUITS.				
Number of Dogs.	Number of Goats.	Number of Cattle Lost by Disease.	Number of Hogs Lost by Disease.	By Disease.	By Dogs.	Green Apples— Bushels.	Dried Apples— Pounds.	Dried Peaches— Pounds.	Dried Blackberry's Pounds.	Dried Pears— Pounds.
1653	90	266	2144	332	433	159473	93932	71937	5249	1106
1003	33	120	272	238	104	93880	87824	41426	14432	130
438	.....	141	184	170	120	62959	45824	.....	4521	.....
1511	288	139	233	151	267	27157	23978	31482	10	204
1409	6	197	464	600	264	80869	77870	.....	1305	.....
2247	67	340	5151	185	255	4700	761	340	16	.....
1034	292	135	1843	273	115	2022	764	95	10	1159
1656	25	130	2958	389	650	129667	163025	47980	1944	.....
1231	23	198	1940	242	308	50699	67329	26664	7172	225
1409	114	81	262	106	94	45404	33682	27198	259	100
1059	.....	179	566	339	428	68446	88089	21486	10277	218
702	9	46	2158	65	29	952	301	40	.....	.....
2230	48	151	1344	57	60	83891	27138	24393	553	547
1667	74	287	576	685	310	152946	172037	106919	28355	351
2724	201	513	9103	1548	1837	128741	93477	94173	3260	664
653	11	68	538	332	220	31148	32168	4978	.....	.....
768	8	161	1950	17	85	3856	445	620	.....	2037
442	18	58	1286	307	146	14383	24012	5499	665	.....
1886	97	351	1763	712	618	78217	108511	95271	5893	6447
1233	759	157	3592	247	415	14660	3990	528	12	32
1933	167	387	3493	108	122	6999	1207	690	.....	.....
1345	340	158	2006	206	342	9102	7917	4866	.....	160
667	15	102	2451	176	86	1495	110	47	.....	20
171	3	63	51	.....	49	281	.....	.....	.....	.....
2171	38	382	889	780	1282	224173	177817	187102	39210	2239
1392	101	180	2433	271	355	88547	76148	71934	14852	373
2055	46	200	451	343	261	168722	190678	181934	57737	2237
2453	293	296	6359	237	329	28710	22662	13122	1105	310
1238	218	327	4495	210	91	10789	1693	860	11	2
239	6	15	124	47	28	12809	13766	911	.....	50
3301	153	344	5809	275	1158	91961	30298	24681	190	172
1790	148	78	3216	13	149	8749	1585	930	.....	154
2577	39	485	1041	727	436	255122	188272	211227	27484	484
1001	112	112	1578	126	312	28371	6926	4194	.....	.....
422	2	28	699	177	449	43823	62368	7607	.....	.....
945	37	111	594	158	254	38573	32282	10620	595	50
1312	84	116	3456	84	273	9781	878	718	.....	17
909	11	459	888	91	246	7748	40	.....	.....	.....
2134	118	343	1813	750	661	205522	191206	105453	16907	841
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47

FARM PRODUCTS—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	DAIRY PRO- DUCTS.		FARM FENCES	COM'L FER- TIL'S.	SU- MAC	FISH.	WOOL
	Butter— Pounds.	Cheese— Pounds.	No. of Panels.	Tons of Com'l Fertilizers Used.	Number of Tons.	Value of Fish Caught.	Number of Pounds.
1 Alamance.....	74144	360	2266729	96	.....	194	8919
2 Alexander.....	45707	638	1213060	14	.....	5	6054
3 Alleghany.....	62467	1409	567366	1	.....	.....	10996
4 Anson.....	46342	.....	1265530	232	.....	67	4423
5 Ashe.....	82636	5189	1701856	19	1	89	38693
6 Beaufort*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Bertie.....	8783	15	1392346	503	.....	47700	6652
8 Bladen*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Brunswick.....	3214	.....	513192	8	.....	502	4832
10 Buncombe.....	126585	.....	2138412	.....	.....	132	16173
11 Burke.....	37348	320	776705	45	.....	8	5418
12 Cabarrus.....	63465	.....	981425	129	.....	3	3293
13 Caldwell.....	100436	145	1316937	69	.....	178	7122
14 Camden.....	7864	.....	418232	40	.....	877	3068
15 Carteret*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Caswell.....	68494	.....	1562230	482	.....	85	1742
17 Catawba.....	83024	325	2007035	181	.....	139	8776
18 Chatham.....	146659	1088	3496773	244	.....	708	23520
19 Cherokee.....	34516	46	314638	.....	.....	30	3474
20 Chowan.....	4150	.....	393806	102	.....	82813	1354
21 Clay.....	30426	90	290895	.....	.....	43	5599
22 Cleveland.....	106130	57	1902889	394	.....	580	11441
23 Columbus.....	5284	10	839174	104	.....	1517	12728
24 Craven.....	9291	.....	761601	353	.....	2742	1559
25 Cumberland.....	13765	.....	846572	197	.....	65	6965
26 Currituck.....	6736	.....	636819	33	.....	12385	3397
27 Dare.....	.....	.....	63769	.....	.....	4-035	3459
28 Davidson.....	126183	1725	2762947	22	11	135	10318
29 Davie.....	51260	200	1280905	20	.....	197	6337
30 Duplin*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Edgecombe*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Forsyth.....	81318	135	1903311	107	.....	.....	9693
33 Franklin.....	53182	.....	1638420	1379	.....	281	3867
34 Gaston*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Gates.....	12410	.....	806034	132	.....	83	5356
36 Graham.....	16135	.....	180350	.....	.....	.....	2824
37 Granville.....	124176	.....	3310769	784	.....	304	11194
38 Greene.....	6435	200	1218099	206	.....	492	1079
39 Guilford.....	117449	.....	2937647	51	5	.....	135.7
40 Halifax*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Harnett.....	16358	.....	746024	431	.....	729	4045
42 Haywood.....	37291	.....	562855	.....	.....	53	6096
43 Henderson.....	45345	109	818951	2	.....	.....	6743
44 Hertford.....	5001	.....	1044150	581	.....	107	1775
45 Hyde.....	10736	.....	301337	85	.....	1230	596
46 Iredell.....	87321	360	2458274	305	.....	317	13019
47 Jackson*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No report.

FARM PRODUCTS—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	LAND AND CROPS.							
	Number of Acres in Wheat.	Number of Acres in Corn.	Number of Acres in Rye.	Number of Acres in Buckwheat.	Number of Acres in Barley.	Number of Acres in Rice.	Number of Acres in Sweet Potatoes.	Number of Acres in Irish Potatoes.
48 Johnston*.....	193	1591	74	.....	.....	33	381	16
49 Jones.....	4962	26379	832	.....	.....	62	699	36
50 Lenoir.....	5311	16479	8	.....	11	.....	126	65
51 Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224
52 Macon.....*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Madison.....	6494	12436	676	169	.....	.....	35	121
54 Martin.....	959	20040	66	.....	1	1	799	55
55 McDowell.....	5355	11750	1150	8	.....	.....	126	150
56 Mecklenburg*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
57 Mitchell.....	2969	8499	946	252	.....	.....	60	195
58 Montgomery.....	7759	12143	60	.....	.....	1	166	60
59 Moore.....	7949	18683	1275	1	.....	1	528	42
60 Nash.....	2768	29342	169	3	4	3	980	45
61 New Hanover.....	.....	2315	100	.....	1	256	338	96
62 Northampton.....	1556	30767	56	.....	.....	.....	1073	79
63 Onslow.....	37	13619	25	.....	.....	22	676	26
64 Orange.....	14770	20089	23	1	.....	.....	576	299
65 Pamlico.....	163	7163	9	.....	.....	45	879	18
66 Pasquotank.....	1364	23402	82	.....	.....	.....	292	71
67 Pender.....	5	7508	24	.....	.....	45	630	22
68 Perquimans.....	3400	39100	150	.....	.....	.....	1335	204
69 Person.....	7617	13108	10	.....	.....	.....	239	147
70 Pitt*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71 Polk.....	2653	7052	550	.....	.....	.....	21	45
72 Randolph.....	26706	29450	67	2	15	.....	300	185
73 Richmond.....	2630	20937	694	.....	.....	22	512	92
74 Robeson.....	536	41848	1912	.....	1	195	1507	47
75 Rockingham.....	992	20359	482	22	.....	.....	309	267
76 Rowan.....	22682	33417	74	1	.....	.....	184	218
77 Rutherford.....	7112	23823	459	1	.....	1	396	75
78 Sampson.....	877	48271	345	3	.....	212	1724	39
79 Stanley.....	12717	14882	90	.....	.....	.....	175	79
80 Stokes.....	8792	14456	937	1	3	.....	241	209
81 Surry*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82 Swain.....	862	2642	219	2	.....	.....	26	30
83 Transylvania.....	598	7514	2599	51	.....	.....	31	60
84 Tyrrell.....	565	8827	.....	1	.....	73	349	117
85 Union.....	10426	20113	4	1	.....	.....	221	74
86 Wake.....	7872	24518	159	.....	.....	.....	1229	63
87 Warren*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88 Washington.....	882	11991	.....	.....	.....	30	374	15
89 Watauga.....	1664	6711	2453	1158	.....	.....	11	219
90 Wayne.....	5273	39903	1051	.....	.....	24	206	42
91 Wilkes.....	4881	31103	2902	.....	.....	.....	184	181
92 Wilson.....	2135	22740	125	.....	11	.....	1913	99
93 Yadkin*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94 Yancey.....	4086	8559	986	223	.....	.....	85	179
AGGREGATE.	490721	1435669	43133	2953	238	2572	39887	8517
								9965

*No report.

FARM PRODUCTS—(Continued.)

LAND AND CROPS—(Continued.)									
COUNTIES.	Number of Acres in Chufas.	Number of Acres in Peanuts.	Number of Acres in Oats.	Number of Acres in Clover.	Number of Acres in Grasses.	Number of Acres in Millet.	Number of Acres in Truck Farms.	Number of Acres in Turnips.	Number of Acres in Orchards.
48 Johnston*									
49 Jones		51	95	4		2	2	1	273
50 Lenoir	6	13	744		45	1	32	9	1067
51 Lincoln		6	4453	227	597	16	99	44	1062
52 Macon*									
53 Madison		1	2489	429	2981	10	102	133	902
54 Martin		2	1340	25			5	22	374
55 McDowell		8	1034	32	94	76	2550	67	637
56 Mecklenburg*									
57 Mitchell			2839	189	2878		206	165	901
58 Montgomery		2	6322	71	142	2	83	24	823
59 Moore	1	1	7278	17	148	3	162	68	1994
60 Nash	7	53	3290	170	100	20	63	39	2394
61 New Hanover		652	79			9	277	19	156
62 Northampton	3	4	3097	473	91	26	14	54	1700
63 Onslow	16	614	59	3	1		4	35	168
64 Orange	1	2	13185	452	1034	5	31	144	2230
65 Pamlico		6	362	7	9	3	3	7	250
66 Pasquotank	1	2	1797	54	18	3	20	15	204
67 Pender	4	1861	201			1	28	12	114
68 Perquimans		15	2800	138	215			170	213
69 Person			11239	22	12	1	424	71	1664
70 Pitt*									
71 Polk			217	24	2	1	44	21	330
72 Randolph		8	14286	552	3298	16	676	95	4192
73 Richmond		1	4046	11	19	5	64	35	1075
74 Robeson	3	9	2449	7		2	103	61	2212
75 Rockingham		2	11955	1100	1235	43	331	270	2113
76 Rowan		7	16720	1365	4146	4	129	57	2706
77 Rutherford	1	11	3748	38	6	43	619	106	1218
78 Sampson	110	17	232			6	56	26	1216
79 Stanly	4	25	5617	71	987	4	289	22	1213
80 Stokes		7	5621	494	1244	27	181	37	2144
81 Surry*									
82 Swain			257	40	129		44	8	140
83 Transylvania			106	35	470	51	144	43	562
84 Tyrrell		3	1347	31	18	1	33	58	180
85 Union	2	1	9574	26	170	23	140	91	1711
86 Wake	49	10	7631	275	118	15	285	89	2461
87 Warren*									
88 Washington			851	2	13	2	19	6	252
89 Watauga			2130	280	15772		439		866
90 Wayne	11	15	966	9		4	30	87	1269
91 Wilkes			4019	135	205			206	1788
92 Wilson	14	44	1210	26		32	20	938	860
93 Yadkin*									
94 Yancey	2		2807	114	2732	8	193	278	792
AGGREGATE.	433	4211	358503	20408	97604	1125	17286	6019	106252

*No report.

FARM PRODUCTS.

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FARM PRODUCTS—(Continued.)

LAND AND CROPS.				AGGREGATE AMOUNT PRODUCED.							
Number of Acres in Vineyards.	Number of Acres in Cotton.	Number of Acres in Flax.	Number of Acres in Tobacco.	Wheat— Bushels.	Corn— Bushels.	Rye— Bushels.	Buckwheat— Bushels.	Barley— Bushels.	Rice— Pounds.	Sweet Potatoes— Bushels.	
5	4823		1	938	151583	180			8028	31139	
40	11992		134	24067	270110	2241			16073	52433	
17	1337		8	44386	176762	8		35		9532	
			681	27841	205431	3616	942	20		2165	
101	9648	21	2	5501	227831	251			295	75560	
	2	5	115	29327	152117	3764	52		675	11770	
			43	1451	113067	8399	1744			1804	
5	3813		38	43572	160627	125			50	16678	
53	4523	5	53	32738	183281	2549	21		100	66347	
68	20342	7	59	24208	317533	791		10		118288	
48	181				20541				8480	20668	
23	18403		95	32537	21037	223				70103	
10	3302		3	177	201311	522	21		7664	92368	
3	3144	1	1511	74010	245955	113				37877	
108	2861		1	1319	109140	32			15060	57703	
1	1416	1517		8235	286267	744				17344	
8	465		2		65703	815			14068	40054	
30	7200	50		13900	487700	2600				1340	
2			3765	51932	249931	111				17309	
			26	8551	114610	1890		2	60	5705	
10	273		109	144819	47015	316		10	256	44304	
33	427	4	6	7998	124228	1359		5		2860	
41	15471		6	4317	286747	5928			2860	46450	
97	13533	1	4	70015	340232	2291		139	60483	136534	
26	32	1	6144	138604	525137	40		15		24350	
3	6210		244	36415	285750	961		4		19223	
5	4429	1	72	4169	343070	576		3	670	34705	
107	7736	38	17	46333	127284	535	40		38483	144528	
310	2055	2	32	53159	216088	3757		6		13001	
190	6	8	9810				20			13002	
			27	4041	54201	1202				3510	
			17	4036	122279	18742		316		1808	
			405	10378	72635				14223	24622	
12	2459		69	45200	214257	5				24215	
2	9444		163	29254	343593	213	75		440	123760	
19	25072										
			1	4655	169826				18787	24830	
10	5422		28	9316	106237	13126	6924			943	
61	17120		10	37106	418216	1697			17935	98742	
	26	82	75	21247	303502	1126				3371	
30	18732		7	15125	174000	1173			25	281373	
2		8	54	13965	113778	6732	2155	9		4138	
2483	357333	1911	49545	2666553	1719708	196505	20825	2179	580636	3334543	

FARM PRODUCTS—(Continued.)

		AGGREGATE AMOUNT PRODUCED.								
COUNTIES.		Irish Potatoes— Bushels.	Sorghum Syrup— Gallons.	Honey— Pounds.	Chufas— Bushels.	Peanuts— Bushels.	Oats— Bushels.	Clover— Tons.	Grasses— Tons.	Millet— Tons.
48 Johnston*										
49 Jones.....	1361			15287		245	1345	2	2	2
50 Lenoir.....	2395	70		5704	15	365	7753		50	1
51 Lincoln.....	3494	10369		1827		31	27436	14	216	7
52 Macon*.....										
53 Madison.....	8949	19557		17554		10	14048	68	3-3	4 01
54 Martin.....	4534			2230		76	8197	4	14	
55 McDowell.....	8700	20305		5497	670	50	1915	218	52	27
56 Mecklenbu'g*										
57 Mitchell.....	19992	17724		673			27261	13	1565	5
58 Montgomery..	5102	10739		5813		36	37701	10	110	6
59 Moore.....	3731	3485		6521	50	248	36270	16	113	24
60 Nash.....	5752	110		4606	342	1374	30636	162	98	28
61 New Hanover	3785	705		570	1240	11066	727			
62 Northampton,	8073	2625		3035	56	120	110547	290	48	414
63 Onslow.....	1827	1		15470	380	16175	470			
64 Orange.....	14187	997		2580	5	20	76966	229	826	15
65 Pamlico.....	1334	400		16887		87	3597	1	3	1
66 Pasquotank...	3634	4368		1579	50	150	154-6	87	35	5
67 Pender.....	615	40		8010	60	52081	1210			1
68 Perquimans...	16750			2500		750	36400	385	430	
69 Person.....	8680			530			74278	65	19	3
70 Pitt*.....										
71 Polk.....	1065	7049		3945			1185			
72 Randolph.....	26739	29550		21604		98	90389	160	2885	18
73 Richmond.....	4886	568		2805		160	30142	32	1557	4681
74 Robeson.....	3850	50		18161	56	184	18786	8	2	
75 Rockingham..	11624	161		18294		10	91404	2914	911	673
76 Rowan.....	10066	52946		2434	1	104	130177	299	4014	4
77 Rutherford...	3876	30772		11841	36	311	14650	7	21	77
78 Sampson.....	805	145		13427	1904	415	1787			2
79 Stanly.....	5108	12047		4149	30	179	29872	75	1751	5
80 Stokes.....	16258	234		11246	3	6	33596	530	710	10
81 Surry*.....										
82 Swain.....	3365						2432	7	166	
83 Transylvania.	5563	8334		3381			970	25	188	5
84 Tyrrell.....	1110	80		10265			4469	3	1	
85 Union.....	3989	6082		2372	15	7621	58901	11	208	809
86 Wake.....	5161	256		11705	892	492	60200	188	116	106
87 Warren*.....										
88 Washington...	781			6017		1	5881	7		1
89 Watauga.....	22876	1536		1601			20292	141	2717	3
90 Wayne.....	2782			9722	376	224	8618	9	1	6
91 Wilkes.....	3870	14169		18377			6131			
92 Wilson.....	13600			1990	1375	6725	12000	155		64
93 Yadkin*.....										
94 Yancey.....	7925	13616		6819			21009	43	941	8
AGGREGATE.	558657	604057		584604	10216	173646	2346936	10197	52147	11955

FARM PRODUCTS—(Continued.)

AGGREGATE AMOUNT PRODUCED.						LIVE STOCK.			
Turnips— Bushels.	Cider— Barrels	Wine— Gallons.	Cotton— Bales 450 pounds.	Flax— Pounds.	Tobacco— Pounds.	Number of Horses and Mules	Number of Cattle.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Sheep.
95	31	549	2248	...	200	842	3461	7994	2509
1981	540	1456	6361	10	56460	1581	4950	16304	1962
1015	60	130	485	4	3138	1352	2455	4917	3130
5213	...	9	...	142	257360	1917	5433	11272	7255
592	112	459	5039	...	120	1361	4016	12755	1921
1132	104	...	260	25	35176	1334	2261	6011	3024
5102	157	...	...	245	5942	1372	3890	8972	6534
1222	361	116	1316	...	13052	1369	4605	9557	6321
2998	1177	2264	3218	21	18359	1828	7592	14215	8888
7927	2504	726	10905	...	27868	2185	6749	21631	4599
...	...	100	15	...	...	241	1547	2078	374
3313	480	164	10986	298	42775	1972	4827	15470	1675
580	574	291	1618	...	262	7584	6293	9947	1739
7567	503	1	1241	500	581620	2476	6457	16139	6297
568	80	1055	803	...	470	498	3320	7954	1601
1071	106	7	439	314552	...	1226	2842	7513	928
213	56	420	196	...	195	968	6853	14964	4462
14600	1250	3000	2845	1500	...	1600	6850	18300	2250
3768	478	...	...	...	1433931	5370	6130	12789	6010
890	71	17	33	100	8401	522	1929	3529	2003
16958	777	411	70	128	34229	4121	11885	24505	18317
1541	562	4948	5647	...	4853	1629	5069	10030	1262
4656	1188	5176	6129	331	5047	2324	8902	27441	8700
16661	707	380	19	25	3160866	2246	5805	11528	4430
1887	265	32	2550	15	120696	3704	7102	14409	6221
5408	132	91	984	5	29028	1869	4190	7735	5483
2045	629	1232	3192	9	3661	2344	9648	28447	8087
2977	415	40	1278	...	18702	1740	4241	18108	6569
5808	117	...	200	10	163355	1924	3102	8610	4120
1215	53	...	...	...	13985	264	1222	1684	1265
16538	6	31	...	20	6195	622	2346	2988	3990
30	93	913	793	21	245	597	3758	5727	1627
1495	781	628	2882	...	6513	2278	5840	11475	9424
8627	1433	100	13441	3	84527	2464	7555	17448	4713
93	190	1109	2668	40	206	806	3051	6290	908
14027	12	20	...	...	16633	1625	6025	9670	10112
8527	767	993	8736	40	2131	2383	6372	23655	2156
10905	865	...	9617	...	9165	2621	7128	18319	9048
3335	17	31	...	70	10057	2252	4641	20607	2401
332734	29760	82461	16873	321580	16655979	137675	410955	98538	322604

As stated in the Preface, it is not claimed that the following statistics are accurate, collated as they are from reports made by those who had to procure the information from sources not always to be regarded as reliable.

It is published, however, as are all parts of this work, with the hope that the patriotic citizens in each county will generously aid the Commissioner by sending to him corrections, so that the next edition may be more accurate.

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COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

PAPER MILLS

COUNTIES.	NAME OF MILL.	PORT OFFICE.	Water, When put in operation.	CAPACITY PER DAY.	STYLE OF GOODS.	Nearest Navigable Water or R. R.	Does Good Weather Stop Up- erations, and Generally, How Long.	REMARKS.
Wake, Lincoln, Cleveland.	Tale of Neuse Manufacturing Co., Lantobon Mills, Long Shoal Mills, Buffalo Paper Mills.	Raleigh, Lincoln, Lincoln, Buffalo River Mills.	1 1 1 1	1800 1800 1800 1800	Book paper, news and wrapping paper, Writing paper, colored mediums, French folios, envelope paper, blotting paper, Bristol boards, book, printing and crating paper.	25 75 75 15 Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, Carolina Central Railway	Good No.	Full of Neuse Manufacturing Company, Raleigh, Wm. & R. Tiddy, Charlotte, N. C.

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OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

RALEIGH, N. C., March 7, 1879.

To His Excellency, Hon. T. J. JARVIS,

Governor of North Carolina :

SIR—In compliance with the requirements of section 15, of the Act creating this Department, I have the honor to submit herewith a Hand Book of North Carolina. Sharing largely the gratification so universally enjoyed throughout the State at the earnest interest manifested by your Excellency in this Department, and begging to assure you of my high appreciation of your kind offices so cheerfully rendered, I have the honor to be, sir,

With very great respect,

Your obedient servant,

L. L. POLK,

Commissioner.

		CHURCHES.															
COUNTIES.		Roman Cath.	Episcopal.	Presbyterian	Methodist.	Baptist.	Mormon.	Christian.	Quakers	German Ref.	Union.	Dunkers.	Disciples.	Iron Furnaces	Poundries.	Lime Kilns.	Carriage and Wagon Man's
1	Alamance.....	1	5	14	3	1	4	1	1	3					3		7
2	Alexander.....		3	11	15	2									1		2
3	Alleghany.....				10												1
4	Anson.....	1	3	24	12												4
5	Ashe.....			10	20												
6	Ba. aurore.....	6	1	9	1								15			1	2
7	Ber ie.....	2		5	16												1
8	Bladen.....		6	16	14												
9	Brunswick.....	1	1	10	12												
10	Buncombe.....	1	2	4	23	21							2		1		
11	Burke.....		1	3	17	15											
12	abarrus.....			8	12	3	8							2	2		8
13	Caldwell.....		1	1	17	20	2										2
14	Camden.....				3	3											
15	Carteret.....		1		12	9							1				1
16	Caswell.....			4	11	12									2		6
17	Catawba.....		1	2	21	11	12			8				3	1	2	6
18	Chatham.....		2	2	25	22		4	2						2		3
19	Cherokee.....		1	1	14	13								3	2	2	
20	Chowan.....		1		8	10											6
21	Clay.....			2	7	4											1
22	Cleveland.....		1	1	10	22				1					2		6
23	Columbus.....	1		1	11	28											1
24	Craven.....	1	4	1	9	3							5		2		2
25	Cumberland....	4	3	14	10	16							1		1		4
26	Currituck.....				7	6											
27	Dare.....				9	2											
28	Davidson.....		1	2	21	9	8		1	2						4	3
29	Davie.....		1	3	25	5	2			1							2
30	Duplin.....			4	7	20							1				1
31	Edgecombe.....		3	1	9	16		1					4		2		1
32	Forsythe.....		1	1	20	7				10			2		1	4	12
33	Franklin.....		1	4	17	23									2		5
34	Gaston.....	1	1	8	16	4	6										7
35	Gates.....		2		10	8		1									1
36	Graham.....				3	3											
37	Granville.....		5	7	21	41		2									5
38	Greene.....				13	19							2		3		1
39	Guilford.....	1	1	7	37	9	5		5					1	4		8
40	Halifax.....	1	4	1	39	39									2		6
41	Harnett.....			6	17	19									1		
42	Haywood.....		1	2	21	13											2
43	Henderson.....		1	2	15	21								1		4	1
44	Hertford.....		2		6	20											3
45	Hyde.....		2		8	6										1	4
46	Iredell.....		2										5		1		5
47	Jackson.....				7	6							3				1

COUNTIES.		MILLS.				Potteries.	Tanneries.	Fisheries.	Turpentine Distilleries.	Private Fish Ponds.	Tobacco Factories.	Carding Machines.	Public Bridges.
		GRAIN.		SAW.									
		Steam.	Water.	Steam.	Water.								
1	Alamance	...	40	...	24	2	6	...	...	...	4	2	11
2	Alexander	...	30	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...
3	Alleghany	...	20	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1
4	Anson	6	20	5	5	...	5	6	1	2	...	1	33
5	Ashe	1	24	1	29	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...
6	Beaufort	6	11	5	11	...	...	12	4	1	...	...	12
7	Berke	3	7	3	4	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	9
8	Bladen	2	23	2	11	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	9
9	Brunswick	1	10	1	1	...	1	7	2	1	...	1	13
10	Buncombe	1	46	3	41	2	5	...	...	...	1	2	3
11	Burke	...	75	3	50	1	20	...	...	3	...	3	1
12	Cabarrus	5	34	4	12	...	4	...	...	7	...	2	16
13	Caldwell	1	56	2	39	1	8	...	...	1	1	2	23
14	Camden	5	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	Carteret	2	3	2	...	...	...	16	5	1	...	...	7
16	Caswell	...	15	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	18
17	Catawba	...	47	2	33	10	15	...	...	2	4	3	2
18	Chatham	...	48	5	15	...	9	...	...	5	...	3	28
19	Cherokee	...	33	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	9
20	Chowan	...	2	2	5	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	7
21	Clay	...	13	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5
22	Cleveland	...	32	...	45	...	3	...	...	2	2	5	12
23	Columbus	1	5	3	3	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...
24	Currituck	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	10
25	Currituck	...	5	...	25	1	...	...	35	2	1	2	30
26	Currituck	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
27	Currituck	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...
28	Davidson	2	14	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	21
29	Davie	9	24	...	15	1	7	...	...	...	16	...	11
30	Duplin	2	20	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	9
31	Durham	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	12
32	Forsythe	2	28	...	11	3	...	5	...	1	24	1	6
33	Franklin	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	23
34	Gaston	...	23	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
35	Giles	...	7	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
36	Graham	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Granville	...	34	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	65
38	Greene	7	17	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
39	Guilford	2	50	3	20	1	...	...	...	...	7	5	50
40	Halifax	12	45	12	7	...	10	1	...	2	...	...	77
41	Harnett	1	31	1	14	...	22	...	12	...	...	1	20
42	Haywood	...	41	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
43	Henderson	...	17	1	17	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	15
44	Hertford	2	7	4	5	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	8
45	Hyde	6	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
46	Iredell	...	29	3	29	...	5	...	...	...	5	5	12
47	Jackson	...	11	...	17	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3

CHURCHES.

COUNTIES.

	Roman Cath.	Episcopal.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Lutheran.	Christian.	Quakers.	German Ref.	Union.	Dunkers.	Disciples.	Iron Furnaces.	Flour-aries.	Lame Mills.	Carnages and Wagon Man's
48 Johnston.....				10	30		2					2				1
49 Jones.....			1	5	22		27									
50 Lenoir.....		2	1	15	32							5				4
51 Lincoln.....		1	4	30	9	5			2					1	1	14
52 Macon.....			2	11	6									1		
53 Madison.....				20	40							1				
54 Martin.....		2		5	10							7				2
55 McDowell.....			3	18	12											1
56 Mecklenburg...	1	1	18	29	4	2			7					2		2
57 Mitchell.....				7	21						1			2		5
58 Montgomery...			2	20	9		2									4
59 Moore.....			10	11	11		4	1								3
60 Nash.....		1	1	10	11							1				1
61 New Hanover...	1	4	3	5	8	1								2		2
62 Northampton...		2		12	14			2								1
63 Onslow.....			2	8	13							2				
64 Orange.....		3	9	21	17		1							2		5
65 Pamlico.....				6	16							7				
66 Pasquotank...		1		10	8											2
67 Perquimans...			7	5	9										1	
68 Person.....		2		12	12											3
69 Person.....				12	12											6
70 Pitt.....				4	2							8				3
71 Polk.....			1	7	3											
72 Randolph.....				6	8	1										6
73 Richmond.....			1	11	11								7			4
74 Robeson.....			12	15	15											4
75 Rockingham...			6	1	1											3
76 Rowan.....		3	10	12	7											4
77 Rutherford.....		1	2	2	21											35
78 Sampson.....	1	1	6	1	29											2
79 Sandy.....				9	11	3										4
80 Stokes.....				1	9											6
81 Surry.....				21	25											3
82 Swain.....					9											
83 Transylvania...		1			1										7	
84 Tyrrell.....		1		5	2							4				4
85 Union.....		1	4	35	24	1										
86 Wake.....	1	4	2	26	31											
87 Warren.....		2	1	15	3		1							1		4
88 Washington...		3		7	8							7				3
89 Watauga.....		1		6	11	2										1
90 Wayne.....	1	1	3	12	15							2		1		3
91 Wilkes.....		2	1	28	56											
92 Wilson.....		1		10	23					1		2		1		3
93 Yadkin.....				10	12	2						1	1	1	1	3
94 Yancey.....				8	20											
Agregate.....	12	104	239	1321	1330	79	35	21	37	3	4	109	31	48	30	282

COUNTIES.	MILLS.				Potteries.	Tanneries.	Fisheries.	Turpentine Distilleries.	Private Fish Ponds.	Tobacco Factories.	Carding Machines.	Public Bridges.
	GRAIN.		SAW.									
	Steam.	Water.	Steam.	Water.								
48 Johnston ...	14	52	16	18	...	1	16	...	...	...	1	40
49 Jones ...	2	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
50 Lenoir ...	4	10	7	6	...	...	17	3	4	1	...	14
51 Lincoln ...	...	30	2	30	5	...	...	...	3	...	4	8
52 Macon ...	...	6	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	3
53 Madison ...	...	40	...	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
54 Martin ...	2	13	7	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
55 McDowell ...	1	25	2	15	...	5	...	...	1	1	1	...
56 Mecklenburg ...	5	30	10	6	...	4	...	...	4	1	4	8
57 Mitchell ...	...	52	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...
58 Montgomery ...	5	26	4	13	...	3	6	3	...	...	2	6
59 Moore ...	2	30	15	20	1	4	...	50	...	...	...	30
60 Nash ...	...	24	3	12	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	60
61 N. Haver. ...	4	1	5	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	2
62 Northampton ...	5	19	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	47
63 Onslow ...	4	14	6	4	...	...	9	5	1	...	...	6
64 Orange ...	4	42	9	25	...	4	...	...	...	17	5	17
65 Pamlico ...	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
66 Pasquotank ...	4	5	6	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	5
67 Perquimans ...	2	14	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	12
68 Perquimans ...	9	4	10	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	15
69 Person ...	...	20	...	18	...	4	...	...	4	6	...	15
70 Pitt ...	8	14	11	4	...	...	9	...	15	...	...	27
71 Polk ...	...	12	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
72 Randolph ...	1	58	2	37	7	14	...	...	...	...	4	14
73 Richmond ...	25	25	3	30	...	1	1	10	3	...	...	20
74 Robeson ...	4	45	4	13	...	...	...	36	1	...	3	25
75 Rockingham ...	1	37	1	14	...	3	...	...	...	23	4	16
76 Rowan ...	1	16	3	7	...	5	...	...	2	3	9	43
77 Rutherford ...	...	45	...	22	2	10	...	...	1	1	2	11
78 Sampson ...	5	56	8	25	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	37
79 Starly ...	2	26	2	11	...	2	9	...	1	...	1	3
80 Stokes ...	...	60	1	35	...	6	...	...	1	25	1	4
81 Surry ...	...	46	...	30	...	4	...	...	...	20	4	1
82 Swain ...	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83 Transylvania ...	...	27	...	16	...	2	...	...	6	...	2	7
84 Tyrrell ...	3	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	5
85 Union ...	2	38	6	22	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	9
86 Wake ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87 Warren ...	1	18	3	11	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	12
88 Washington ...	4	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	4
89 Watauga ...	...	29	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
90 Wayne ...	10	8	7	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	1	7
91 Wilkes ...	...	95	...	54	1	12	...	...	2	2	3	2
92 Wilson ...	5	25	4	7	...	1	4	3	6	...	...	36
93 Yadkin ...	...	23	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	5
94 Yancey ...	...	25	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Agregate.	246	2370	32	1281	42	329	926	319	105	210	127	1259

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

NAME.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	NAME OF COUNTY.	P. O. ADDRESS OF SECRETARY.	ANNUAL FAIR, OF SECRETARY.
N. C. Agricultural Society.....	Thos. M. Holt,	C. B. Denson,	Wake,	Raleigh,	October,
Roanoke & Tar River Agr'l Soc'y	Peter E. Smith,	L. M. Long,	Halifax,	Weldon,	October,
Cumberland County Agr'l Society	J. A. McPherson	Wm Alderman,	Cumberland,	Fayetteville,	November,
Carolina Fair Association.....	J. S. Myers,	Chas. R. Jones,	Mecklenburg	Charlotte,	November,
Sampson County Agr'l Society...	J. H. Faison,	O. L. Chestnut,	Sampson,	Clinton,	December,
New Garden Agricultural Society	D. W. C Benbow,	Walter Hobbs,	Guilford,	New Garden,	August,
Randolph County Agr'l Society...	A. S. Horney,	J. E. Walker,	Randolph.	Asheboro.	October,
Albemarle Agricultural Society...	F. N. Mollen,	R. F. Overman,	Pasquotank,	Elizabeth City.	November,
Goodwyn Agricultural Club.....	Jas. H. Horner,	N. A. Gregory.	Granville,	Oxford,	.....
Montpelier Agricultural Club.....	John Thomas,	.....	Granville,	.....	.....
Spew Marrow Agricultural Club...	G. A. Wilson,	Nat. Watkins,	Granville,	Sassafras Fork,	.....
Clay County Agricultural Club...	.....	G. W. Sanderson	Clay,	Hayesville,	.....
White Oak Agricultural Club....	J. F. Shines,	James Hall,	Duplin,	Faisons,	.....
Pioneer Agricultural Club.....	.....	R. A. Paterson.	Halifax,	Littleton,	.....
Enfield Agricultural Club.....	Jno. R. Branch,	Wm. Bennett,	Halifax,	Enfield,	.....
Dixie Agr'l and Mechanic Ass'n	John Robinson,	John Patrick,	Anson,	Wadesboro,	.....
Settle Agricultural Club.....	E. E. Smith, Sr.,	Shields Morton,	Iredell,	Settle,	.....
Shoal Creek Agricultural Club	.....	W. H. Cooper,	Jackson,	Qualatown,	.....
Mill River Agricultural Club.....	.....	R. I. Allen,	Henderson,	Mill River.	.....
Crowder's Mountain Agr'l Society	.....	J. B. Carson.	Gaston,	Crowder's Mt.	.....
Central Agricultural Society.....	S. S. Cooper.	F. B. Clark,	Granville,	Henderson.	October,

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS SHOWING THE PRO-
DUCTIVE CAPACITY OF THE SOILS OF VARIOUS
COUNTIES, AND ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

ALABAMA.

Mr. J. H. Tarpley, of Company Store, produced thirty bushels of wheat from one bushel sown on one acre of unimproved land. No fertilizer used.

Daniel Huffman, in the fall of 1877, sowed six pounds of Clawson's white wheat, and reaped six bushels of clean wheat—a yield of sixty for one.

John Graham, late of New York State, in the fall of 1877, cultivated about 30 acres of upland and gathered 750 bushels of corn, notwithstanding a severe drouth during the months of June and July, which reduced the crop considerably.

L. B. Holt produced 100 bushels of oats to the acre in the year 1878. Fifty bushels produced on one acre is a common occurrence.

Of cattle, the pure blood Devon is raised to a small extent. A few Alderneys have been introduced.

Of sheep, a few Merino, Southdowns and Cotswold have been introduced. The first two do well.

Hogs have been greatly improved by the introduction of the Berkshire, Chester and Essex breeds.

ALEXANDER.

During the last four or five years the yield of corn and wheat has been increased 8 or 10 per cent. by improved system of cultivation, regardless of fertilizers.

From 60 to 80 bushels to the acre was produced by E. C. Oxford, on lands which formerly produced but ten bushels.

Of apples, 1,300 bushels are produced per acre.

Cattle generally fine, of mixed Dutch and native stock.

ALEXANDRIA.

Lands excellent for grasses and cereals. On good lands from 50 to 60 bushels of corn have been produced per acre, while on improved lots as much as 100 have been realized.

Rye and wheat yield a good average without extra labor.

Irish potatoes yield finely, from two to three hundred bushels per acre being easily produced.

One hundred and twenty-five gallons of Sorghum per acre have been produced.

On lands well adapted to grasses, from two to three tons of Timothy per acre are produced, with good treatment.

Cotswold and Southdown Sheep are bred, both of the pure blood and mixed with native stock.

ANSON.

T. J. Candle, in 1877, produced $50\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn on one acre, and one on an improved lot produced 1857 pounds of seed cotton per acre. No commercial fertilizers used.

James C. Caraway produced 100 bushels of sweet potatoes on one eighth of an acre.

Of cattle, the Jersey, Ayrshire and Durham breeds have been introduced and do well.

The Berkshire hog has been introduced with satisfactory results.

Mrs. J. S. Branch plowed on an acre of land, slightly manured with wood ashes, half a bushel of chufas, which produced 295 bushels gathered, and as many left for the hog, besides 1800 pounds of hay which paid all expenses of the crop.

BEAUFORT.

A yield of from 40 to 60 bushels of corn per acre is frequently obtained. The largest on record was 160 bushels, which was produced on one acre.

Of cotton, as high as 600 pounds of lint (or 1,200 pounds of

seed cotton) have been produced to the acre, while 400 pounds per acre is of frequent occurrence.

The Durham and Ayrshire cattle and the Essex and Poland-China hogs are bred. The Berkshire does well and is considered the best.

Edward L. Hoyt produced 1,700 pounds lint cotton per acre.

Our correspondents report gratifying results from the system of producing farm supplies at home, and it is rapidly growing in favor among farmers who formerly produced only cotton and depended on that crop to purchase them in northern markets.

BERTIE.

John Wilson produced 2,600 pounds of seed cotton on one acre of ground, and 13 barrels, or 75 bushels, of corn per acre. 400 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre were produced by the same party.

On 15 acres of swamp land W. H. Spivey produced an average of 95 bushels per acre. No fertilizers used and not much cultivation.

Mack Deberry, colored, produced a crop of corn averaging 70 bushels to the acre, with no manure of any kind.

The Berkshire and Poland-China hogs and the Devon and Short-Horn cattle have been introduced and do well.

BLADEN.

This county reports a fine yield of sweet potatoes. In 1877 the great drought cut most of the crop short.

Improved breeds of hogs, among them the Berkshire, thrive best.

BRUNSWICK.

Geo. W. Swain produced 77 bushels of corn per acre, on swamp land, without manure. B. F. Holden made 70 bushels

on common pine land. M. W. Hilbern produced 500 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre. Edward W. Taylor produced 1800 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Dr. Jno. D. Bellamy produced 300 bushels of chufas on one acre. Jno. D. Taylor planted 30 acres of rice, which yielded an average of 75 bushels per acre. Upland rice is grown with an average of 25 bushels per acre.

Sheep do well and are very numerous.

Berkshire, Essex and Chester hogs have been introduced and bred with good results.

BUNCOMBE.

L. M. Hatch produced 100 bushels of corn on one acre. Capt. Polk produced 50 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Apples and grapes of the finest quality are grown.

Good Ayrshire and Devon cattle; also the Angora goat.

Berkshire and Essex hogs are bred with great success.

On improved lands, 80 bushels of corn and 125 bushels of potatoes have been produced to the acre.

Tobacco of fine quality is grown in this county.

BURKE.

Of improved stock, Burke has the Devon and Ayrshire cattle, the Merino and Southdown sheep, the Essex, Berkshire and White Chester hogs. All except the last do well. Pigs from 8 to 9 months old are reported as weighing from 250 to 320 pounds. County well adapted to sheep husbandry, but suffers heavy loss by dogs. The farmers are anxious to have a "dog law."

CABARRUS.

Corn, wheat and oats are reported of a good average yield.

The Essex, Poland-China, Berkshire and Chester breeds of hogs are bred with success and profit. A portion of this county

has been a ~~number~~ of laws which work admirably and are becoming popular. All opposition has ceased and farmers are rapidly improving their condition.

CALDWELL.

J. C. Harper produced 75 bushels of white wheat from three bushels sown. Thirteen and a half bushels to the bushel of seed was averaged through the entire crop of J. H. Abernethy.

Devon cattle, the Berkshire and other improved breeds of hogs, are kept by many, and there is a disposition shown to keep fewer hogs and have better ones.

Mr. John M. Houck reports the extraordinary yield of 160 bushels of corn, 670 bushels of sweet potatoes, 29 bushels of wheat and 1200 bushels of Irish potatoes, per acre, as being made on Lower Creek. On Mulberry Creek 700 bushels of sweet potatoes and 35 bushels of wheat, and on Blue Ridge 1200 bushels of Irish potatoes.

The Southdown sheep and Essex and Chester breeds of hogs thrive well.

CAMDEN.

The average fertility of soil and adaptability to various crops is probably not surpassed by any county, though no extraordinary yield is reported.

In improved stock the pure blood is largely incorporated in the grades. Devon and Durham in the cattle, Cotswold and Southdown in sheep and Berkshire and Essex in the hogs. Horses, cattle and hogs thrive well; sheep not so well.

CARTERET.

Swamp lands are unsurpassed in the production of corn per acre. Uplands, unimproved, yield 25 bushels per acre. Dr. G. N. Ennett has produced 1500 pounds of seed cotton per acre

on river lands, without manure. Stephen Holland produced 2,100 pounds of seed cotton on one acre with home-made manure. Lands with clay sub-soils average one bale per acre.

The cultivation of watermelons is becoming an important feature. As many as 700 first-class melons have been produced per acre. Of sweet potatoes, 300 bushels to the acre is considered a good yield. J. L. Bell, of Newport; produced 1,500 bushels of rice on 30 acres.

Improved breeds of cattle and hogs are being introduced.

Marsh ponies seem to be indigenous to this county.

CATAWBA.

Jackson Hoffman produced 36 bushels of wheat per acre. Capt. F. R. Beck 37½ bushels of wheat on one acre, with a light application of stable manure. L. R. Whitnar produced 1,200 pounds of seed cotton per acre. William Self produced 97 bushels of corn per acre.

Southdown and Merino sheep are bred; also the Berkshire and Poland-China hogs.

The Devon and Ayrshire cattle have been introduced.

CHATHAM.

J. W. Cox, in the year 1877, produced 40 bushels of wheat per acre on improved land. A. B. Chapin produced an average of 20 bushels per acre throughout his entire crop. Wm. Hunly, of Snow Camp, produced 30 bushels of wheat per acre. Of corn, many farmers have produced 50 bushels per acre. Wm. Stout produced 300 bushels of Irish potatoes on one acre. J. B. Guthrie produced 105 gallons of sorghum on $\frac{5}{8}$ of an acre.

Of cattle, the Devon, Ayrshire and Alderney are bred with good results.

The Cotswold sheep, crossed on the ordinary scrub stock, have proved remunerative, and the lambs at one year old shear from 6 to 10 pounds of wool. Sheep husbandry would prove very profitable but for the great destruction by the many worthless curs.

CHEROKEE.

R. C. Washburne produced 183 bushels of wheat on 11 acres. John Cresenberry produced 200 bushels of corn on 2 acres of land, with home-made manure. William Beal produced 400 gallons of syrup from one acre of sorghum cane, and 100 bushels of turnips on a lot measuring 30x80 feet.

Live stock have been much improved by the introduction of the Durham and Ayrshire cattle and the Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. The last is becoming well known and hardy, free from disease and prolific, fattens easily and becomes of good size at an early age.

CLAY.

W. P. Moore produced 325 bushels of corn on five acres of bottom land, without fertilizers. Jeremiah Hill produced 13 bushels of Flint Wheat to the bushel of seed. J. W. Sherrer made an average of 12 bushels of wheat to the bushel of seed on unimproved lands.

Ayrshire, Devon and Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep and Poland-China hogs are bred with profit.

CLEVELAND.

J. K. Wells produced, on improved land, 2,010 pounds of seed cotton per acre. An average of 1,200 pounds of seed cotton per acre is obtained by many. Rev. Wade Hill produced 26 bushels of wheat to the bushel of seed sown. On the Buffalo bottoms an average of 100 bushels of corn per acre has been produced, and in one instance 125 bushels were produced on one acre.

Clover and other grasses do well.

Chester White, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs are bred. The Essex and Chester are considered the most profitable.

CRAVEN.

Some very large yields of cotton and corn have been reported from this county and published by various papers throughout the State. Mr. B. Weathersbee produced thirty 450-pound bales of cotton on 22 acres of land, which is not considered an extraordinary crop when the seasons are favorable. Of corn, 110 bushels per acre have been produced by many. Paul Jones, in 1877, planted 4 acres in early peas, from which he realized 480 bushels, or 120 bushels per acre. From the same lot he gathered six tons of peavine forage for feeding stock.

Dr. Smallwood, of New Berne, has imported some fine Berkshire hogs, which are highly prized.

CUMBERLAND.

G. W. Bullard produced 88 bushels of corn on one acre. W. B. Draughton produced 480 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre. N. L. Ray produced 50 bushels of rice per acre, and 7,000 pounds of crab grass hay on one acre. Some swamp lands, without manure, have produced 60 bushels of corn per acre.

The Devon and Durham cattle have been introduced; also the Southdown and Leicester breeds of sheep, all of which have done well.

Crops of chufas have yielded finely and have become popular.

CURRITUCK.

Upon the lands known as the Bull Yard, 90 bushels of corn have been raised to the acre without manure.

The crop of watermelons has reached the number of 10,000 (?) to the acre.

Mr. T. F. Baxter has a breed of hogs (Berkshire crossed on Poland-China) that, with ordinary feeding, will weigh, when 10 months old, about 200 pounds net.

DAVIDSON.

Alfred Hargrave, in 1876, on sandy upland soil, produced 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, without manure. On red land he produced 60 to one, with top dressing of fertilizer. Jno. A. French, in 1877, produced 43 bushels of fine wheat from $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed sown.

The Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, both of the pure blood and crossed on the common stock, are bred with gratifying results.

Col. T. M. Holt, on Linwood Farm, produced $31\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Fultz wheat per acre, on $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. Entire crop of 140 bushels of seeds sown averaged 20 bushels per acre. All on clover fallow. This gentleman has a breed of 50 fine Devon cattle on the same farm, and produced 50 tons of turnips.

DUPLIN.

James F. Shine produced 9,800 pounds of seed cotton on four acres, and 340 bushels of chufas on one acre; also 100 bushels of oats on one acre. O. W. Sutton produced 60 bushels of corn on one acre, and 16 bales of cotton on 15 acres. Wm. S. Bowden makes from 50 to 75 bushels of rice per acre.

Improved breeds of Durham cattle, Southdown sheep, Jersey red and Berkshire hogs, are bred extensively.

EDGECOMBE.

Jesse Mercer produced 70 bales of cotton on 60 acres. Joel Cotton produced 70 bales on 50 acres. Many farmers have produced from 18 to 20 bales to the plow with a sufficiency of farm supplies to be self-sustaining. Fine yields of Timothy and Orchard grass are reported. M. J. Battle produced 1000 bushels of turnips on one acre. Corn usually yields from 20 to 30 bushels on unimproved lands.

Improved breeds of cattle and hogs are being introduced.

FORSYTH.

From 50 to 60 bushels of corn per acre have been produced and, on improved lands, tobacco has proved very profitable. Clover, Orchard grass and peas show fine results.

Improved breeds of cattle and sheep are becoming well known and do well. The Poland-China, Essex, Chester and Berkshire hogs are bred to some extent.

J. H. Totten, in 1877, produced 35 bushels of wheat per acre, on clover land. M. L. Whicker 1,100 pounds of tobacco per acre, on old field pine land. A. G. Voss produced 500 bushels of sweet potatoes on one acre. From 40 to 75 bushels of corn per acre have been produced by many.

Poland-China and Berkshire hogs are bred with good results.

FRANKLIN.

Maj. R. Stallings produced 4,300 pounds of seed cotton on one acre. In 1876, O. L. Ellis reaped 61 pounds of wheat from one pound of seed. Henry Best, 1876, produced 2,945 pounds of seed cotton per acre on unimproved land. Daniel Insko produced, in the same year, 2,225 pounds on one acre. J. J. Jones produced 7 bales on 4 acres, and in 1878 produced 100 bushels of wheat on the same land. David Yarbrough, in 1878, produced 500 bushels of potatoes on one acre.

The Berkshire and Chester hogs are bred freely and do well.

Henry Pearce produced, in 1875, 49 bales of cotton on 29 acres of land. In 1876 he produced 47 bales, and in 1877, 45 bales on the same lot of 27 acres. In 1878 he produced 28 bales on 28 acres, notwithstanding the severe hail which damaged the crop.

GASTON.

William Baker produced $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat from $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of seed sowed broad-cast. A. P. Craft produced 1,617 pounds of seed cotton from one acre on 20 rods.

Of sheep, the Southdown and Merino, and the Berkshire and Poland-China hogs which have been introduced, do well and are becoming better known.

GATES.

The alluvial and "Pocosin" lands, when first cleared, frequently produce from 40 to 60 bushels of corn per acre. On uplands, when improved, the yield of cotton is from 1 to 1½ bales to the acre; oats 30 to 40, and wheat 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Tobacco, sorghum, peas, peanuts, Irish and sweet potatoes are cultivated successfully.

The Poland-China and Berkshire hogs are bred profitably. The Chester White is not considered so good.

GRAHAM.

Soil rich and fertile, though our special reporter sends no record of extraordinary yield.

The Essex, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs thrive well.

Sheep husbandry very successful, with little or no trouble.

GRANVILLE.

D. Tilley produced \$600.00 worth of tobacco per acre under the improved system of curing it yellow. This county is universally considered the best for fine tobacco in the State.

Improved breeds of cattle, hogs and sheep have been introduced and widely known. Berkshire hogs are generally bred and have proved very profitable.

GREENE.

Elias Carr produced 3,300 pounds of seed cotton on one acre. R. A. Darden, in 1878, produced 400 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre. The productive capacity of the soil is claimed to be unsurpassed in the State.

Improved breeds of stock are reported as doing well. The Berkshire hog is the favorite breed.

GUILFORD.

Uriah Lamb, in 1877, produced 1,000 bushels of corn on 20 acres of land. Col. J. T. Morehead produced an average of 50 bushels of corn per acre, on a lot of 50 acres of land. Henry A. Garvis produced 400 bushels of Irish potatoes on one acre, J. S. Ragsdale produced 100 bushels of sweet potatoes on one half acre. W. H. Idol produced 350 bushels of turnips on one half acre. D. W. C. Benbow produced 6,900 pounds of Orchard grass per acre.

Improved breeds of cattle, hogs and sheep are bred freely and with profit.

HALIFAX.

R. A. Patterson produced on bottom lands, without manure, 100 bushels of corn per acre. On the same kind of land, Thos. W. Harris produced 95 bushels per acre. Henry A. Hand produced 66 bushels of wheat on $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and an average of 35 bushels per acre throughout his entire crop of 50 acres. J. E. Bue produced 3,100 pounds of seed cotton per acre. B. D. Gray produced 23 bales of cotton, averaging 470 pounds each, on 25 acres of improved land. One field of 52 acres on Roanoke river produced an average of one bale per acre for 5 years in succession. Along the Roanoke river an average product of 75 bushels of corn per acre has been produced by many. T. W. Nicholson and A. H. Davis, on improved land, produced on large areas from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Dr. Garrett, of Ringwood, produced 90 bushels of corn on one acre, and over 2,600 pounds of seed cotton on another acre.

Improved breeds of stock have been introduced. The Berkshire hog is the favorite breed.

HARNETT.

D. McN. McKay, in 1876, produced 2,220 pounds of seed cotton on one acre of improved land. The product of this acre, when ginned and sold, amounted to \$92.60. In 1877 the same gentleman produced a crop of turnips estimated to weigh between 30 and 50 tons per acre, and 40 bushels of wheat on the same quantity of land.

Improved breeds of hogs are common, the Berkshire and Poland-China being the most popular.

HAYWOOD.

The heaviest yield of wheat reported in this county was 60 bushels per acre.

The Norman Percheron horse was introduced by Mr. R. H. Penland, and is considered the best breed of farm horse known.

Devon cattle, improved breeds of sheep and the Essex and Berkshire hogs are bred and are said to thrive well.

HENDERSON.

Mr. Jonathan Maxwell produced 35 bushels of wheat per acre. Kirkwood King produced an average yield of 20 bushels of wheat per acre on a lot of 20 acres. J. M. Leyla, of Edneysville, produced 750 bushels of Irish potatoes per acre.

Of improved breeds of hogs the Chester-White and Essex are known. The latter breed is considered the most profitable.

HERTFORD.

W. S. Taylor produced 24 bales of cotton on 20 acres. L. T. Tyler produced 2,500 pounds of seed cotton on one acre. Capt. Long Taylor produced 12 bales on 7 acres. No extra yield of cereals or root crops reported by our correspondent.

Improved breeds of hogs and cattle are being introduced.

HYDE.

Our correspondents in this county report no extra yields of crops of recent date.

Improved breeds of cattle and hogs have been recently introduced. The Berkshire hog is most common and the favorite breed.

IREDELL.

E. E. Smith produced 6 tons of Golden Millet per acre on old field land, with stable manure spread broadcast. Clover and other grasses are reported to yield finely.

The Essex, Poland China and Berkshire hogs are bred successfully, the latter breed being the favorite and most numerous.

J. Henry Stimson and William Stikeleather, of Concord Township, each produced 115 bushels of corn per acre. From 30 to 35 bushels of wheat, and from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre have been produced by many. In the northern portion of the county as much as 1000 pounds of tobacco have been produced on one acre.

JACKSON.

Henry M. Hooper produced, on 10 acres of land, 400 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of Turnips and 5,625 pumpkins, all without manure. William Wilson produced 60 bushels of turnips on $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre.

Devon and Durham cattle have been introduced, and are bred with profit. The Berkshire and Essex hogs are common and thrive well.

JONES.

No extra yields reported.

Improved breeds of cattle, crossed on the native stock, and

the Essex and Poland-China hogs are being introduced and much sought after. Hogs of all the various breeds thrive well with the exception of the Chester White.

Wm. G. Fordham produced 1,125 pounds of lint cotton on one and a half acres of poor land.

A few improved breeds of cattle and sheep have been introduced and promise well. Mr. Fountain Williams has some half-breed Cotswold sheep which clipped $9\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each, on the first shearing, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds on the second. The Essex hogs, when crossed on the native stock, are the most popular.

From 40 to 50 pounds of honey per hive are frequently obtained. Only the native bees are kept.

LENOIR.

J. C. Kennedy produced, in 1874, 100 barrels of corn on 5 acres of unimproved bottom land, and 600 bushels of sweet potatoes on one acre. A. D. Parrott produced 75 bushels of corn per acre, and 1,223 bushels of wheat on 85 acres of unimproved land. The same gentleman produced $30\frac{1}{2}$ bales of cotton on 33 acres, without manure. H. C. Parrott, in 1876, produced 6,000 pounds of yellow tobacco on 5 acres.

Devon, Alderney and Ayrshire cattle, and the Berkshire and Poland-China hogs are bred successfully.

LINCOLN.

Forty-five bushels of wheat and 65 bushels of corn per acre have been reported by W. A. Graham.

Ayrshire cattle and Berkshire hogs have been introduced, and are reported as doing well.

MACON.

John Reid produced 40 bushels of wheat per acre. Mr. Ramsey produced 80 bushels of corn on one acre. The heaviest yield of corn reported was 105 bushels per acre.

The Devon and Ayrshire cattle, crossed on native stock, are bred profitably, as well as the Berkshire and Poland-China hogs.

MADISON.

J. J. Gudger reports a yield of 100 bushels of corn per acre. M. A. Chandley reports 50 bushels of corn on an acre of bottom land, and 30 bushels of oats per acre on corn land. Zachariah Henderson, in 1876, produced a crop of tobacco on $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres that netted him \$1027.00, after deducting freight and commission. In the same year, Lee Henderson realized \$390.00 on less than one acre of tobacco.

Improved breeds of hogs are being introduced.

MCDOWELL.

J. G. Neal, in 1877, produced 20 bushels of wheat on 1 acre. S. J. Neal reports 35 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of corn and 50 bushels of Irish potatoes per acre on unimproved land. The largest yield of corn was 75 bushels of corn per acre.

The Essex, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs are bred with success. No improved cattle reported.

MECKLENBURG.

Sandy McKee produced 5,183 pounds of seed cotton on 8 acres of land. T. T. McCord produced 1,360 pounds of seed cotton per acre. John W. Wadsworth produced 972 pounds of lint cotton on one acre. Capt. Neal, of Steel Creek, has averaged one bale to the acre for several years. M. A. Wilson produced upwards of 9,000 pounds of seed cotton on six acres. W. W. Phifer produced 1,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre on 70 acres of land. J. M. Davis produced 19 bales on 20 acres. J. C. Dowd produced an average of 1,200 pounds of seed cotton per acre on 16 acres of land, with one mule. Dr. J. W. Herron produced 25 bales of cotton, averaging 460 pounds each, on 17

acres. E. C. Grier produced 86 bushels of corn and 2,400 pounds of seed cotton per acre. R. R. Peoples produced 700 bushels of corn on ten acres, and 2,000 bushels on 40 acres. John W. Wadsworth produced 6 acres of oats yielding $52\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, and 6 acres of wheat yielding $28\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Six thousand pounds of Orchard grass per acre were produced by the same party.

Of improved stock, the Devon and Ayrshire cattle are bred: also the Berkshire, Essex and Chester hogs, which are well known and prove remunerative. The Southdown and Cotswold sheep are bred pure and crossed on the native stock.

MITCHELL.

S. W. Blalock reports 75 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of Irish potatoes and 65 bushels of buckwheat per acre.

The Devon and Durham cattle, and the Essex and Chester hogs have been introduced and do well.

MOORE.

J. G. Foushee produced 1,600 pounds of seed cotton on one acre, and 14,200 pounds on 12 acres of land.

Not much attention paid to stock raising.

NASH.

J. L. Finch produced 2,200 pounds of seed cotton and 476 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre. Large yields of corn, wheat and oats have been reported.

Not much improved stock introduced. Improved breeds of hogs, crossed on native stock, are reported to do well.

NORTHAMPTON.

W. H. Burgess produced 1,500 pounds of seed cotton, 40 bushels of corn, 30 bushels of oats and 125 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre.

No improved stock reported by our correspondents.

ON SLOW.

D. E. Sandlin produced 1 bale of cotton per acre with very little manure. The general average of corn is from 25 to 30 bushels per acre on uplands, and from 80 to 100 bushels on swamp lands. Potatoes yield from 250 to 300 bushels, and peanuts 200 bushels per acre.

Great improvement has been made in the stock of hogs by the addition of the Berkshire and Poland-China breeds, which are reported as being much more profitable than the native stock.

ORANGE.

Hal P. Jones produced 8 bushels of wheat from 2 quarts of seed sown, with a garden drill, on improved land.

The Ayrshire, Devon and Durham cattle have been introduced and do well.

Of hogs, the Berkshire and Poland-China are the favorite breeds.

Cotswold and Southdown sheep are bred freely, and considered much more profitable than the native stock.

James Norwood produced 4 tons of clover hay and 3 tons of timothy per acre. Four hundred bushels of beets, 800 bushels of turnips and 50 bushels of corn were produced by the same gentleman, who is the owner of several fine thoroughbred horses.

PAMLICO.

C. H. Fowler produced, in 1874, 48 bales of cotton on 40 acres of land. James W. Dawson produced 2,637 pounds of seed cotton on 1 acre. Bradford Gatlin produced 1,737 pounds of seed cotton per acre, and Sheldon Sawyer 2,203 pounds per acre, both without manure. On unimproved land Thomas J. Sawyer produced 60 bushels of corn per acre on a field of 16 acres. Of sweet potatoes, 400 bushels per acre have been produced by many.

The cattle, sheep and hogs have been much improved by the introduction of other breeds, crossed on the native stock.

Chester white and Berkshire, crossed on the native stock, is the favorite breed.

PASQUOTANK.

C. W. Hollowell reports 2,000 pounds of seed cotton, 150 gallons of sorghum and 122 barrels of Irish potatoes per acre.

Alderny, Jersey and Durham cattle are bred and do well. Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk and Poland China hogs have been introduced. More attention paid to improved breed of stock and the manufacture of home-made fertilizers than formerly.

PENDER.

Col. E. D. Hall, produced 122 bushels of corn and 40 bushels of upland rice per acre.

PERQUIMANS.

Willis Lamb produced 100 bushels of corn per acre on new swamp land. Rufts White produced 70 bushels per acre. Three hundred bushels of sweet potatoes have frequently been produced per acre.

The Scuppernong grape grows luxuriantly in this county. T. E. Winslow produced 120 bushels from vines covering $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, realizing a profit of one dollar per bushel.

The Durham and Alderney cattle, the Berkshire and Poland China hogs are bred; no improved breeds of sheep reported.

PERSON.

No extra yield reported by our correspondents.

John Rogers produced 50 bushels of corn and 1,500 pounds of tobacco per acre.

PITT.

Mr. Summerlin produced 3,000 pounds of seed cotton on one acre. Allen Cotton produced 3976 pounds seed cotton on $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 31 bales on 27 acres. Joab Hemby produced 75 bushels of corn per acre. James Joyner produced 2 tons of German Millet per acre.

Some improved breeds of horses and cattle have been introduced and are highly prized.

POLK.

Our correspondents can learn of no extra yield in this county.

RANDOLPH.

Jonathan Lassiter reports 70 bushels of corn and 40 bushels of wheat per acre. W. A. Woolen produced 70 bushels of Irish potatoes on $\frac{5}{8}$ of an acre. In August he sowed the same lot in turnips, after gathering the potatoes, and realized 335 bushels.

Some attention has been paid to improving the stock of hogs, by the introduction of the Berkshire, which is said to do well, and is the favorite breed.

RICHMOND.

Hampton Le Grand produced 40 bushels of corn per acre on land which had been planted in corn for 70 years in succession, of sweet potatoes 400 bushels per acre have been produced repeatedly.

ROBESON.

M. N. McIver reported 84 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre. Berkshire is the favorite breed of hogs.

ROCKINGHAM.

John W. Hutcherson reports 40 bushels of Wheat, 50 of corn, 50 of oats and 1200 pounds of tobacco per acre. F. B. Lindsey produced 48 bushels of wheat to one sown.

Jersey and Devon cattle are bred as well as the Berkshire and Essex hogs, both of which are much liked.

ROWAN.

H. C. Bost reports 125 bushels of corn, 35 of wheat, 80 of oats per acre. Eight hundred pounds of lint cotton and 1800 of tobacco per acre are reported by the same gentleman. Three tons of clover and orchard grass have been produce per acre. S. R. Harrison produced 110 bushels of corn per acre, on bottom land. J. R. Crawford, on 50 acres of uplands, produced an average of 35 bushels of corn per acre, and on $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 134 bushels. Luke Blackmer produced 33 bushels and S. R. Harrison 35 bushels of wheat per acre. M. L. Holmes produced an average of 35 bushels of wheat per acre, of oats an average of 40 bushels per acre has been frequently attained. J. R. Crawford produced seven, 500 pounds bales of cotton, on 7 acres. S. A. Lawrence produced an average of 1250 pounds of seed cotton per acre. A. L. Johnson produced 550 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre. S. R. Harrison produced 3 tons of good hay per acre, and 3 bushels of millet from one pint of seed. Over 37,000 pounds of oil of Sassafras and 3170 pounds oil of pennyroyal were produced in this county in 1878.

Improved breeds of cattle and hogs are well known and prove profitable and thrifty.

RUTHERFORD.

J. H. Forney produced 33 bushels of wheat per acre without manure. T. B. Twitty produced 50 bushels of corn per acre. James Allen produced 50 bushels oats per acre. A. G. Logan produced 240 bushels of Irish potatoes per acre. Jay

Lewis produced 235 gallons of sorghum from one acre. A. F. Morgan produced 10 bushels of chufas from one quart of seed.

The Berkshire is the favorite breed of hogs and thrives well.

SAMPSON,

John Ashford reports 135 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of sweet potatoes, 800 bushels of turnips, 40 bushels of wheat and 700 pounds seed cotton and 60 bushels of rice per acre, on swamp land.

Berkshire hogs have been introduced with favorable results.

STANLY.

Nelson Pennington produced 40 bushels of wheat on one acre. J. Marshall produced 38 bushels per acre, and George W. Dunlap 66 bushels from 2 bushels of seed sown. From 75 to 80 bushels of corn have been produced on bottom lands. S. H. Maner produced 64 bushels of corn per acre. A. S. Miller produced 48 bushels of wheat per acre.

Poland-China and Berkshire hogs are bred with success.

STOKES.

R. P. McAnally produced 1013 pounds of tobacco on four-fifths of an acre, realizing \$152 therefrom. The same gentleman produced $18\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of rye and 16 tons of sugar beets per acre, all without manures. Irish potatoes yielded an average of 263 bushels per acre on unimproved land.

SURRY.

Wm. M. Norman produced $26\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat per acre. Robert F. Sanders produced 1082 pounds of Tobacco per acre. On bottom lands a yield of 50 to 60 bushels of corn per acre is frequently made.

The Poland-China, Berkshire and Essex hogs are bred. crosses of Cotswold and Merino sheep have been introduced.

SWAIN.

A. B. Welsh produced 50 bushels of corn per acre. J. S. Bradshaw produced 4 bushels of wheat to one of seed. T. E. McClure produced 20 bushels of rye per acre.

No improved stock reported by our correspondents.

TRANSYLVANIA.

C. T. Lownes produced an average of 40 bushels of corn on a field of 100 acres, and on the same farm 40 acres sown in wheat, averaged 15 bushels per acre. E. B. Clayton produced an average of 50 bushels of corn on 4 acres and on one acre of sorghum 286 gallons of syrup.

The Ayrshire and Devon cattle and the Southdown and Merino sheep are bred with ease and greater profit than the native stock. The Berkshire and Essex hogs are well known, a cross between them being considered the most profitable.

TYRRELL.

On 5 acres of improved land Eph Leigh produced 5 bales of cotton, weighing 600 pounds each. William McClure produced 8 bales on 8 acres of improved land. From 50 to 60 bushels of corn per acre have been frequently produced.

No breeds of improved stock reported.

UNION.

No extra yield of crops reported from this county by our correspondents.

Cotswold sheep, the Essex and Berkshire hogs have been introduced with good result.

WAKE.

S. D. Williams reports a crop in Panther Branch township yielding 2400 pounds seed cotton per acre and 72 quarts of wheat from one pint of seed. G. W. Atkinson, of Apex, produced 200 bushels of chufas on one acre.

Of cattle, A. W. Shaffer, of Raleigh, reports a small herd of pure blood Jerseys, which are said to be exceptionably adapted to the soil and climate of North Carolina and highly esteemed for extraordinary richness of milk and fine quality of butter obtained therefrom. The same gentleman has also the pure Cots-wold sheep and a cross between them and the native stock, which are considered more hardy and better acclimated than the pure blood, as they are less liable to disease and can more safely stand the heat of summer.

WARREN.

The late Hon. W. N. Edwards produced 500 bushels of wheat on 12 acres. John Watson produced, in 1877, 22 tons of ruta бага turnips on one acre. W. H. Check, in 1875, produced 1250 pounds of dark shipping tobacco per acre, and realized 18 cents per pound. On ten acres, Maj. Kemp Plumer produced an average of 1800 pounds of seed cotton per acre, and 75 bales of lint cotton on 100 acres. Walter Allen and many others have frequently attained an average of one bale per acre throughout their crops. B. M. Collins produced, in 1873, 12000 pounds of seed cotton on 8 acres, one acre of which produced 2400 pounds, 4000 pounds of dark tobacco on 3 acres were produced by the same gentleman. For many years this county has been famous for its thoroughbred horses. The Devon and Shorthorn cattle with the Essex, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs are bred freely and profitably. No improve breed of sheep reported.

WATAUGA.

Sixty bushels of corn per acre reported by our correspondents.

M. C. Hurman produced 15 bushels of wheat per acre, without manures. Thomas Farthing produced 26 bushels of wheat per acre.

The Devon and Durham are bred and do well. Improved breeds of Essex, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs have been introduced, as well as crosses of these breeds.

WILKES.

J. T. Finley reports an average yield of $52\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn per acre, on 40 acres of land and another of $58\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre on 27 acres.

WILSON.

James T. Lewis produced 70 bales of cotton on 70 acres and 21 bushels of wheat per acre. Potato crops are reported very fine.

The Berkshire hog is the favorite breed and thrives well.

YADKIN.

T. Long reported 100 bushels of corn and 20 of wheat per acre, on improved land.

The Essex, Poland China and Berkshire hogs are bred and prove thrifty.

YANCEY.

D. G. Carter, on Caney River, produced 85 bushels of corn per acre. 30 bushels of wheat and 40 of barley have been produced frequently. Of Irish potatoes 300 bushels per acre have been produced by many.

Berkshire, Essex, Chester and Poland-China hogs are bred, all prove thrifty and profitable.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES,	Names of cities, towns and villages.	Estimated Population.	Direction and Distance from County seat,	On what Railroad or Navigable Water.	Population of counties in 1870.	
					White.	Col'd. Total.
Alamance,	Graham, C. H.	480	Northwest ½ miles	North Carolina R. R. 1 mile S.	8531	11874
	Company Shops.	800	East 1 mile	North Carolina Railroad.		
Alexander,	Hay River.		East 10 miles	North Carolina Railroad.		
	Mebaneville, C. H.	155	Northeast 6 miles	North Carolina Railroad.	6034	6663
Alleghany,	Taylorville, C. H.					
	York Institute				3401	5631
Anson,	Gap Civil, C. H.	990	East 5 miles	Carolina Central Railway.	6350	12420
	Wadesboro, C. H.	500	North 10 miles	Carolina Central Railway.		
Ashe,	Lilesville	151	West 8 miles			
	Ansonville	210	Southwest 4 mile	Carolina Central Railway.		
Ashe,	Polkton					
	White's Store.	300	East 11 miles		291	9573
Beaufort,	Ore Knob.	500				
	Washington, C. H.		Northeast 20 miles	Paullico River.	8379	15011
Bertie,	Yeatesville		Northeast 36 miles			
	Leachville		East 18 miles	Pungo river.		
Bertie,	Bath.		Northeast 26 miles	Paullico river.		
	Pantego		Northeast 26 miles			
Bertie,	Edwards' Mill.		Southeast 30 miles	Durham's creek.		
	Anrora	250		South creek.		
Bladen,	Windsor, C. H.	50	North 29 miles	Cashie river.	1313	1590
	Coleraine	100	West 16 miles	Chowan river.	7437	
Bladen,	Lewiston	50	West 24 miles	Near Roanoke river.		
	Roxabel		East 12 miles			
Brunswick,	Merry Hill.	100				
	Elizabethtown, C. H.	150	Southwest 6 miles	Cape Fear river.	6729	1231
Brunswick,	Abbottsburg		South 13 miles	Carolina Central Railway.		
	Clarkton	900		Carolina Central Railway.	3448	7154
Buncombe,	Smithville, C. H.	1500		Cape Fear river.	3336	15417
	Asheville, C. H.	160	South 19 miles	Projected line W. N. C. R.	1309	
Buncombe,	Weaversville		South 10 miles		253	
	Shufordsville		West 11 miles			
Buncombe,	Leicester	100				

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Names of Cities Towns and Villages.	Estimated Population.	Direction and Distance from County Seat.	On what Railroad or Navigable Water.	Population of counties in 1870.	
					White.	Total.
Burke,	Morganton, C. H.	1050	East 11 miles.	Western N. C. Railroad.	7 63	9777
"	Excelsior	.....	East 10 miles.	Western N. C. Railroad.	.....	.....
"	Bridgewater	.....	West 11 miles.	Western N. C. Railroad.	.....	.....
Cabarrus,	Concord, C. H.	1500	South 10 miles.	North Carolina Railroad.	6025	11555
"	Harrisburg	200	East 8 miles.	North Carolina Railroad.	.....	.....
"	Mount Pleasant	500	North 10 miles.	North Carolina Railroad.	.....	.....
"	China Grove	.....	Northwest 7½ miles.	near Western N. C. R. R.	.....	.....
Caldwell,	Lenoir, C. H.	600	West 10 miles.	.....	7093	8476
"	Patterson	100	South 10 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Collettsville	.....	Northeast 1 mile.	.....	.....	.....
"	Lovelady	.....	East 3 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Freedman	.....	Southeast 7 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Powellton	.....	Northwest 12 miles.	.....	.....	.....
Canden,	Camden, C. H.	270	Southwest 3 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Shiloh	.....	Northwest 11 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	South Mills	17	East 12 miles.	.....	.....	.....
Carters,	Beaufort, C. H.	2500	North 11 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Morehead	500	Northwest 12 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Newport	500	Southwest 3 miles.	.....	.....	.....
Caswell,	Yanceyville, C. H.	200	Northwest 11 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Leasburg	600	East 12 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Milton	200	North 11 miles.	.....	.....	.....
Caraway,	Newton, C. H.	500	Northwest 10 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Hickory	1200	Northwest 12 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Conover	.....	Southeast 9 miles.	.....	.....	.....
Chatham,	Carawba Station	112	Southeast 8 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Pittsboro, C. H.	400	Southeast 8 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Waywood	200	Southeast 15 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Lockville	150	Northwest 15 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Egypt	100	North 5 miles.	.....	.....	.....
"	Gulf	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Bryansville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee,	Murphy, C. H.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cherokee.....	Vallertown.....	Northeast 12 miles.			
"	Notely.....	Southwest 10 miles.			
"	Beavertown.....	Northwest 10 miles.			
"	Leachtree.....	East 7 miles.			
"	Brasstown.....	Southwest 7 miles.			
"	Hothouse.....	West 16 miles.			
Clowan.	Shoul Creek.....	Northwest 16 miles.			
Clay.	Edenton C. H.....				
Cleveland.	Hayesville C. H.....			369	640
Columbus.....	Shelby C. H.....			2318	2460
"	King's Mountain.....			16633	12695
"	Whiteville, C. H.....				
"	Peacock.....			5526	8474
"	Cerra Gorda.....	Southwest 11 miles.			
"	Fair Bluff.....	Southwest 15 miles.			
"	Flemington.....	Southwest 20 miles.			
"	Bolton.....	East 40 miles.			
"	Brinkley.....	East 17 miles.			
Craven.....	New Bern C. H.....	East 27 miles.			
"	Swift Creek.....	Northwest 18 miles.		8400	12116
Cumberland.....	Payetteville, C. H.....	West 13 miles.		9520	7515
"	Manchester.....	South 7 miles.			17055
"	Rockfish.....	Southwest 7 miles.			
"	Beaver Creek.....	East 13 miles.			
"	Blockersville.....	Southwest 12 miles.			
Currituck.....	Currituck C. H.....			3801	1140
"	Indian Town.....				5131
"	Shawsville.....	Southwest 10 miles.			
"	Shingle Landing.....	Southwest 8 miles.			
"	Jarvisburg.....	Northwest 12 miles.			
Dare.....	Marble C. H.....	South 21 miles.			
Davidson.....	Lexington C. H.....				
"	Thomasville.....	East 11 miles.		2401	377
"	Linwood.....	Southwest 8 miles.		13868	35 6
"	Jackson Hill.....	Southwest 20 miles.			2778
"	Yadkin College.....	West 10 miles.			17411
"	Teague Town.....	Northwest 20 miles.			
"	Clemmonsville.....	North 20 miles.			
"	Offon Grove.....	South 6 miles.			
David.....	Mocksville C. H.....			6527	3938
"	Jerusalem.....	Southwest 7 miles.			9620
"	Fulton.....	East 10 miles.			
"	Shady Grove.....	East-Northeast 12 miles.			
"	Smith Grove.....	East-Northeast 7 miles.			
"	Farmington.....	North 10 miles.			

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Continued.)

COUNTIES,	Names of cities, towns and villages.	Estimated population.	Direction and Distance from County seat.	On what Railroad or Navigable Water.	Population of counties in 1870.	
					White.	Total.
Davie.	Calahan.	.....	Northwest 7 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	County Line.	.....	West 10 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	Kearnsville C. H.	.....	.....	.....	876	15542
Duplin.	Marion Sta.	.....	Southwest 7½ miles.	Winnington & Weldon R.R.	.....	.....
	Rose Hill.	.....	Southwest 12 miles.	Winnington & Weldon R.R.	.....	.....
	Packways.	.....	Southwest 13 miles.	Winnington & Weldon R.R.	.....	.....
	Millin Road.	.....	Southwest 17 miles.	Winnington & Weldon R.R.	.....	.....
	Warsaw.	.....	West 14 miles.	Winnington & Weldon R.R.	.....	.....
	Faison.	.....	Northwest 12 miles.	W. & W. Railroad.	.....	.....
Edgecombe.	Fallsville.	.....	East 8 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	Linquaph.	.....	Southeast 12 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	Parboro C. H.	170	.....	Tarboro branch W. & W. R.R.	788	1512
	Rocky Mount.	500	West 12 miles.	Winnington & Weldon R.R.	.....	2350
	Rottelboro.	300	Northwest 13 miles.	Winnington & Weldon R.R.	.....	.....
Forsyth.	Whitakers.	500	Northwest 20 miles.	Winnington & Weldon R.R.	.....	.....
	Sparta.	160	South 9 miles.	Tar River	.....	.....
	Winston C. H.	4000	.....	N. W. N. C. R. R.	1500	18000
	Alam.	2000	adjoining.	.....	.....	.....
	Kernersville.	600	East 9 miles.	N. W. N. C. R. R.	.....	.....
	Old Town.	.....	Northwest 5 miles.	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.	Bethania.	.....	Northwest 9 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	Cardown.	.....	South 2 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	Stafftown.	.....	Southwest 9 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	Brookstown.	.....	Southwest 13 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	Lewisville.	.....	Southwest 11 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	Louisburg C. H.	100	West 10 miles.	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.	663	7501
Gaston.	Franklinville.	350	Southwest 13 miles.	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.	.....	14131
	Yonkersville.	100	.....	Rich's Mountain Railroad.	.....	.....
	Dallas C. H.	300	South 4 miles.	Atlanta & R. Railroad.	8439	4172
	Gaston C. H.	100	West 14 miles.	.....	.....	.....
Gates.	Greenville.	50	Northwest 6 miles.	.....	.....	.....
	Brevard's.	50	.....	.....	4517	307
	Gatesville C. H.	300	.....	.....	not given	7721
	Robbinsville C. H.	.....	.....	.....	11476	13855
Graham.	Oxford C. H.	1200	.....	.....	.....	24831

Granville,	Henderson.....	1000	East 12 miles.....	Raleigh & Gaston railroad.	.....	.....
"	Kittrells.....	250	Southeast 12 miles.....	Raleigh & Gaston railroad.	.....	.....
"	Lanesville.....	100	Northeast 10 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Williamsboro.....	150	N.theast 12 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene,	Fally Ho.....	50	Southwest 10 miles.....	.....	4166	6657
"	Snow Hill C. H.....	400	East 5 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Hookerton.....	300	No.theast 6 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Contentna.....	20	.....	North Carolina railr. ad.....	15656	21736
Cathlamet rd,	Greensboro C. H.....	3500	Southwest 16 miles.....	North Carolina railroad.....	.....	.....
"	High Point.....	500	Southwest 10 miles.....	North Carolina railroad.....	.....	.....
"	Jamestown.....	500	East 16 miles.....	Richmond & Tarville R. R.....	.....	.....
"	Johnsonville.....	.....	West 10 miles.....	Northwestern N. C. R. R.....	.....	.....
"	Brown Summit.....	.....	Northwest 16 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Friendship.....	.....	Southwest 12 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Jak Ridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Summerville.....	.....	Southwest 12 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Newsumster.....	.....	.....	Wilmington & Weldon R. R.....	6418	20408
Elkfax,	Elkfax C. H.....	540	No.theast 7 miles.....	Junction of four railroads.....	13999	.....
"	Newton.....	700	South 9 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R. R.....	.....	.....
"	Smith.....	600	Southeast 19 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Scotland Neck.....	540	Southwest 25 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Salisbury.....	300	Southwest 17 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Kingwood.....	.....	West 18 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Frankleville.....	.....	Northwest 24 miles.....	Raleigh & Gaston railroad.....	.....	.....
"	Littleton.....	150	Northwest 16 miles.....	Raleigh & Gaston railroad.....	58.7	8615
"	Gaston.....	.....	East 12½ miles.....	.....	515	7821
Harnett,	Littleton C. H.....	200	.....	.....	1298	7703
"	Avery'sboro.....	.....	.....	.....	6438	9273
Haywood,	Waynesville C. H.....	368	West 12 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson,	Hendersonville C. H.....	370	Southwest 12 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
Hertford,	Winton C. H.....	1000	Southwest 7 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Alu Freesboro.....	200	.....	Swanquarter Bay.....	4667	6445
"	Harrellsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyde,	Swanquarter C. H.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Shadesville.....	.....	Northwest 12 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Makelyville.....	.....	West 17 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Lake Landing.....	.....	East 16 miles.....	Mattamuskeet Lake.....	.....	.....
"	Middleton.....	.....	East 18 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Engelhard.....	.....	East 2½ miles.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Fairfield.....	.....	Northwest 48 miles.....	Mattamuskeet Lake.....	.....	.....
"	Montgomery.....	.....	West 18 miles.....	.....	.....	.....
Iredell,	Statesville C. H.....	1500	.....	W. N. C. R. R. & A. T. & O. R. R.....	12288	16931
"	Oliver.....	.....	Northeast 11 miles.....	A. T. & O. Railroad.....	4643	.....
"	Mooreville.....	.....	Southeast 20 miles.....	A. T. & O. Railroad.....	.....	.....
"	Mount Mourne.....	.....	Southeast 26 miles.....	A. T. & O. Railroad.....	.....	.....

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Names of Cities, Towns and Villages.	Estimated Population.	Distance and Direction from County Seat.	On What Railroad or Navigable Waters.	Population of Counties, 1870.		
					White.	Col'd.	Total.
Iredell.	Frontman's Depot.....	135	Southeast 6 miles.	A. T. & O. Railroad.	5698	274	5972
	Wolfe's C. H.....	400	.....	.....	11 43	5194	13697
	Smithfield C. H.....	20	Northwest 11 miles.	North Carolina Railroad.	.....	.....	.....
	Clayton.....	290	Northwest 4 miles.	North Carolina Railroad.	.....	.....	.....
	Selma.....	200	Northwest 6 miles.	North Carolina Railroad.	.....	.....	.....
" "	Pine Level.....	210	East 16 miles.	North Carolina Railroad.	.....	.....	.....
	Princeton.....	.....	South 14 miles.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Beaufortville.....	100	East 32 miles.	Trent River.	.....	.....	.....
Jones,	Fenton C. H.....	50	South 15 miles.	.....	5348	2051	5002
	Pollocksville.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lenoir,	May'sville.....	350	East 13 miles.	Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.	5402	6032	11434
	La Grange.....	.....	Northwest 10 miles.	Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	Lenoir Institute.....	1100	.....	Carolina Central Railway.	6814	5759	9573
	Lincolnton C. H.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" "	Denver.....	.....	Northeast 16 miles.	Carolina Central Railway.	.....	.....	.....
	Iron Station.....	300	Southeast 17 miles.	.....	6172	404	6576
Macon,	Franklin C. H.....	130	.....	Roanoke River.	7858	354	8192
	Marshall C. H.....	.....	Southeast 6 miles.	Roanoke River.	5061	4583	9647
Martin,	Williamston C. H.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jamesville.....	.....	Southeast 11 miles.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" "	Hamilton.....	.....	West 14 miles.	Roanoke River.	.....	.....	.....
	Robersonville.....	.....	South 17 miles.	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDowell	Diamond City.....	700	.....	Western N. C. Railroad.	8820	1772	7592
	Marion C. H.....	300	West 12 miles.	Western N. C. Railroad.	.....	.....	.....
" "	Old Fort.....	.....	West 14 miles.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pleasant Garden.....	.....	South 12 miles.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" "	Tenry's.....	.....	West 11 miles.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dyersville.....	.....	South 12 miles.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecklenburg,	Charlotte C. H.....	.....	North 20 miles.	Junction of 5 Railroads.	13578	10721	24399
	Davidson College.....	.....	North 14 miles.	A. T. & O. R. R.	.....	.....	.....
" "	Intersville.....	.....	Southeast 12 miles.	A. T. & O. R. R.	.....	.....	.....
	Matthews Station.....	.....	.....	Carolina Central Railway.	.....	.....	.....

Mecklenburg,	Pinetville.....	500	Southwest 11 miles.....	C. C. & A. Railroad.....	4472	233	4705
Mitchell,	Bakersville C. H.....	100	Southwest 14 miles.....	.....	5 59	2125	7.87
Montgomery,	May C. H.....		Southwest 14 miles.....	.....		
"	Mount Gilgoad.....		South 15 miles.....	.....		
"	Edinboro.....		West 12 miles.....	.....		
"	Edin Island.....		Northwest 20 miles.....	.....		
"	Milledgeville.....		West 10 miles.....	.....		
"	Zion.....		Northwest 16 miles.....	.....		
"	Russell Gold Mine.....		Southwest 8 miles.....	.....		
"	Wadeville.....		Southwest 8 miles.....	.....		
Moore,	Warthage C. H.....		Southeast 9 miles.....	R. & A. A. L. Railroad.....	9021	5019	1249
"	Canron.....		South 16 miles.....	R. & A. A. L. Railroad.....			
"	Manly.....		Southeast 15 miles.....	Western Railroad.....			
"	Arbontion.....		East 9 miles.....	Western Railroad.....			
"	Jonesboro.....		East 9 miles.....	Western Railroad.....			
"	Sanford.....		Southeast 20 miles.....	.....		
"	Swann's Station.....		.....	.....	
"	Nashville C. H.....	150	Northwest 14 miles.....	.....	6356	4721	1107
Nash,	Whitaker's.....		Northwest 14 miles.....	.....		
"	Gatleboro.....	60	Northeast 22 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R.R.....			
"	Rocky Mount.....	600	East 18 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R.R.....			
"	Sharpsburg.....		East 12 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R.R.....			
"	Stantop.....		Southeast 14 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R.R.....			
"	Stastalia.....	50	Southwest 14 miles.....	.....		
"	Tillitaston.....		Northwest 10 miles.....	.....		
"	Whitaker's Mill.....		North 10 miles.....	.....		
New Hanover,	Wilmington C. H.....	200	Northeast 14 miles.....	.....		
Northampton,	Jackson C. H.....	50	North 8 miles.....	Cape Fear River and 3 R. R.....	11759	16190	27976
"	Seaboard.....		West 10 miles.....	Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.....	6239	6510	14749
"	Marysburg.....		Northeast 15 miles.....	P. & W. R. R. and S. & R. R.....			
"	Margarettsville.....		Southeast 12 miles.....	Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.....			
"	Rich Square.....		Northwest 15 miles.....	Petersburg & Weldon R.R.....			
"	Pleasant Hill.....	100	Southeast 25 miles.....	New River.....	5173	2396	7560
Onslow,	Jacksonville C. H.....	200	West 15 miles.....	White Oak River.....			
"	Swansboro.....	125	South 25 miles.....	Stones Bay.....			
"	Richlands.....		Northwest 8 miles.....	New River.....			
"	Sneads Ferry.....		East 14 miles.....	North Carolina Railroad.....	11087	6420	17507
"	Tar Landing.....		Southeast 12 miles.....	North Carolina Railroad.....			
Orange,	Hillsboro C. H.....		East 13 1/2 miles.....	Bay River.....	4730	1630	6360
"	Durham.....		West 4 1/2 miles.....	Bay River.....			
"	Chapel Hill.....		East 9 miles.....	Bay River.....			
Pamlico,	Bayboro, C. H.....		.....	.....	
"	Stonewall.....		.....	.....	
"	Grantsboro.....		.....	.....	
"	Vandemere.....		.....	.....	

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Names of Cities, Towns and Villages.	Estimated Population.	Direction and Distance from County Seat.	On what Railroad or Navigable Water.	Population of counties in 1870.		
					White.	Col'd.	Total.
Panlico.	Panlico.....		East 12 miles.....	Pasquotank River.....			
Pasquotank.	Elizabeth City, C. H.....	3 01	South 10 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R.R.	4180	351	4531
"	Nixonton.....			Wilmington & Weldon R.R.			
Pender.	Burgaw, C. H.....		North 7 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R.R.			
"	South Washington.....		South 2 miles.....	South River.....			
"	Rocky Point.....		Southwest 12 miles.....	Perquimans River.....	3874	3771	7 45
Perquimans.	Princeton, C. H.....	640	Northeast 10 miles.....	Little River.....			
"	Wetmore.....		Northwest 6 miles.....				
"	Wetmore, C. H.....	500			6006	514	11170
Person.	Rocky Hill.....	1200	Northwest 0 miles.....	Jar River.....	6662	6414	12 6
Pitt.	Falkland.....		North 15 miles.....				
"	Penny Hill.....		East 13 miles.....				
"	Pactolus.....	51	North 15 miles.....				
"	Bethel.....	101	West 10 miles.....				
"	Farmville.....	125	West 13 miles.....				
Polk.	Marboro.....	150			3841	376	4219
"	Columbus, C. H.....		Northeast 5 miles.....				
"	Mill Springs.....		Southwest 3½ miles.....				
"	Mont Tryon.....		Northeast 12 miles.....				
"	White Oak Hall.....				14845	2003	17 51
Randolph.	Asheboro, C. H.....	275	Southwest 12 miles.....				
"	Bush Hill.....		Northeast 16 miles.....				
"	Prinity College.....	200	North 8 miles.....				
"	Union Factory.....		North 16 miles.....				
"	New Salem.....	360	Northeast 5 miles.....				
"	cedar Falls.....	400	Northeast 7 miles.....				
"	Franklinville.....		Northeast 10 miles.....				
"	Columbia.....	290	Southwest 12 miles.....	Carolina Central Railway.....	6284	6588	12882
Richmond.	Rockingham, C. H.....	1900	Southwest 12 miles.....	R. & A. R. R. & C. C. Ry.			
"	Laurinburg.....	50	Southwest 6 miles.....	Carolina Central Railway.....			
"	Hamlet.....		Southwest 13½ miles.....				
"	Old Hundred.....						

Richmond,	Laurel Hill.....	Southeast 16½ miles.	Carolina Central Railway.	.....	.....
"	Mangum.....	North 25 miles.	Carolina Central Railway.	882	16.62
Robeson,	Lumberton, C. H.....	800	Carolina Central Railway.	7570	.....
"	Shoe Heel.....	20	Carolina Central Railway.	.....	.....
"	Red Banks.....	.....	Carolina Central Railway.	.....	.....
Rockingham,	Moss Neck.....	200	Carolina Central Railway.	9493	15.08
"	Wentworth, C. H.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Stoneville.....	740	.....	.....	.....
"	Leaksville.....	125	Richmond & Danville R. R.	.....	.....
"	Ruffin.....	1290	Richmond & Danville R. R.	.....	.....
"	Reidsville.....	.....	Richmond & Danville R. R.	.....	.....
"	Lawsonville.....	30	W. N. C. R. R. & N. C. R. R.	11563	16810
Rowan,	Madison.....	.....	North Carolina Railroad.	.....	.....
"	Salisbury, C. H.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Gold Hill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	China Grove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Bochsylvle.....	.....	Western N. C. Railroad.	.....	.....
"	Rowan Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Frauklin.....	.....	.....	10479	2612
Rutherford,	Rutherfordton, C. H.....	475	.....	12060	20040
"	Burnt Chimney.....	125	.....	.....	.....
Sampson,	Clinton, C. H.....	800	.....	.....	.....
"	Giddingsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Herringsville.....	400	.....	7046	8315
Stanly,	Albemarle, C. H.....	75	.....	.....	.....
"	Center.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Stokes,	Big Lick.....	280	.....	160	41208
"	Farmville, C. H.....	250	.....	.....	.....
"	German town.....	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Prestonville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Sandy Ridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surry,	Sandy Ridge.....	20	.....	9692	11252
"	Robeson, C. H.....	540	.....	.....	.....
"	Mount Airy.....	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Elkin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Rockford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Silom.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swain,	Charleston, C. H.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transylvania,	Brevard, C. H.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Terrell,	Columbia, C. H.....	50	Scuppernon River.....	3227	5356
Union,	Monroe, C. H.....	200	Carolina Central Railway.	1271	4173
"	Griffinville.....	50	Carolina Central Railway.	9523	12217
Wake,	Raleigh, C. H.....	.....	Junction of three railroads	15062	35152
"	Forestville.....	.....	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	.....	.....
"	Wake Forest.....	.....	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	.....	.....
"	Rolesville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Cary.....	.....	N. C. R. R. & A. A. L. R. R.	.....	.....

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Names of Cities Towns and Villages.	Estimated Population.	Direction and Distance from County Seat.	On what Railroad or Navigable Water.	Population of Counties in 1870.		
					White.	Col'd.	Total.
Wake,	Morrisville.....	.....	West 12 miles.....	North Carolina Railroad.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren,	Alex.....	.....	Southwest 15 miles.....	R. & A. A. L. R. R.....	6 00	14 00	2 000
Washington	Plymouth, C. H.....	.....	.....	Roanoke River.....	3739	2777	6516
Watauga,	Reynolds.....	.....	Southeast 27 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne,	Boone, C. H.....	.....	.....	Junction of three railroads.....	5062	225	5287
"	Goldsboro, C. H.....	3590	.....	Wilmington & Weldon R R.....	10780	8740	19520
"	Mount Olive.....	231	South 14 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R R.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Fremont.....	700	North 15 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R R.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Dudley.....	.....	South 9 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R R.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Pikeville.....	.....	North 7 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R R.....	.....	.....	.....
"	White Hall.....	.....	East 12 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes,	Wilkesboro, C. H.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilson	Wilson, C. H.....	2500	.....	Wilmington & Weldon R R.....	13777	1662	15539
"	Tobacco.....	320	Northeast 8 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R R.....	7185	5073	12253
"	Black Creek.....	20	Northwest 7 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R R.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Stantonburg.....	100	Southeast 10 miles.....	Wilmington & Weldon R R.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Saratoga.....	100	Southeast 10 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yadkin,	Yadkinville, C. H.....	.....	.....	.....	9553	1444	10697
"	Huntsville.....	.....	East 10 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	East Bend.....	.....	Northeast 15 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Mt. Nebo.....	.....	North 6 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Brownville.....	.....	Northwest 8 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Jonesville.....	.....	West 16 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Bramptonville.....	.....	Southwest 8 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yancey,	Burnsville, C. H.....	.....	.....	.....	5381	308	5909

SILK CULTURE.

The general prevalence of westerly winds which give a dry and warm summer climate to North Carolina makes it a healthy home for the silk worm. The mulberry tree grows with great vigor and healthfulness throughout the middle and eastern sections of the State.

Silk has been raised in Cumberland county on a small scale for a number of years and an experiment made in Fayetteville but a few years since proves that the percentage of loss by disease of the worm is very small.

Mrs. W. J. Caldwell of Lincoln county has on exhibition at the Agricultural museum a small hank of silk made by her which is very beautiful. The subjoined letters give some idea of the profits which may be had from this industry and when considered as work suited to females and those not able to undergo the hardship of field labor, the subject certainly commends itself to the attentive consideration of our people.

Mr. Ed. Fasnach, of the city of Raleigh, who has been a very successful silk culturist contributes the following :

“Silk culture was attempted and carried on with fair success during the time of the American Colonies but the war of the Revolution checked it, the means of exporting the raw silk having been cut off.

About 40 years ago the the Morns Multicaulis fever put silk culture again on its feet, but the extravagant and false statements of interested parties and the speculating and gambling mania that followed, prejudiced its interests. Every body went to growing trees and nobody to making silk. It ended in complete failure. It is worthy of notice, however, and indeed it should always be borne in mind that if silk culture has not been a success it was no fault of the climate. On the contrary whenever our native grown silk was put to a test it always proved to be of excellent quality. Dr. Elliot states that in 1759 the ex-

port of raw silk to England for that year from Georgia alone exceeded 10,000 pounds and it was of such excellent quality *that it sold in London at from two three shillings more per pound than that from any other part of the world.*

Again, Prof. Kerr had some North Carolina cocoons exhibited at the World's Fair in Philadelphia which, after having been reeled were pronounced by experts of most excellent quality, another proof of the high valuation of the North Carolina cocoons. Prof. A. Rowland, author and scientist of Orbe, Switzerland, having seen some of my cocoons sent me a few weeks ago a lot of silk worm eggs of a very precious breed to save the cocoons raised from them—silk worm eggs all the way from Europe to have the cocoons raised in North Carolina.

The above instances should be sufficient to satisfy all the doubting Thomases as to the adaptability of our climate for the raising of silk worm. But after all the paramount question is, does it pay?

Let us see:

The prices for cocoons and raw silk have of late years very much fluctuated. While the cocoons were selling in 1876 at \$3.00 per pound they are selling to-day at only \$1.00 per pound. These are the extreme figures, we may safely put the average price at \$2.00 per pound.

Two hundred mulberry trees will grow very well on two acres of land. A good medium sized tree will yield 150 pounds of leaves, which gives us 30,000 pounds of leaves on two acres. As it takes 17 pounds of leaves to make 1 pound of fresh cocoons 30,000 pounds will give us 1,765 pounds of fresh cocoons.

Since we have no market for fresh cocoons we must stifle them and dry them. Our 1,765 pounds will then only weigh 588 pounds. (The proportion of fresh to dried cocoons being as 3 to 1.)

We have stated the average price of dried cocoons to be \$2.00 per pound, this will give us $2 \times 588 = 31,176.00$.

Expenses :

1 grown person first 10 days,	\$10.00
2 boys or girls " "	6.00
2 grown persons second 10 days,	20.00
5 boys or girls " "	15.00
3 grown persons third 10 days,	30.00
16 boys or girls " "	48.00

\$129.00

If we add a few dollars for feed, a few days work for pruning and cultivating the trees, and a few sundries it will cover all the expenses which would not exceed \$160. This deducted from above \$1,176 would leave us \$1,016.

\$1,016 on two acres of land and in one month time ! How does this compare with one bale of cotton to the acre, the bale at \$40.00, the crop of which it takes six months to make and gather.

THE BUILDING REQUIRED.

Two cheap buildings of rough boards, with fixtures, built with a view of thorough ventilation, each 100x24 is all that is required.

I desire to state here that in my calculation for the above silk crop, I have been very careful not to rely on my judgment alone but have gathered from the many and excellent authorities at my command.

In connection with silk culture you hear often the remark made that we had no market for our cocoons. This is a great mistake.

Marseilles is the great market for raw silk and cocoons. These are shipped to Marseilles in bales from the far Orient, as Turkey Asia, Egypt, Japan and China. Why could we not ship them from North Carolina? Moreover, if it pays to ship a bale of cotton of 400 pounds, worth \$40, to Liverpool, how much better can we afford to ship a bale of silk of 100 pounds, worth \$200,

to Marseilles, only about 300 miles farther. The cocoons enter France duty free.

The mulberry tree ought to have four years growth before it can be stripped of its leaves with impunity. Four years is a long time to wait in this fast age of ours, and no doubt this fact has deterred many from engaging in silk culture.

But what must we think of the thousands and thousands of mulberry trees scattered over North Carolina whose precious foliage is allowed to go to waste every year.

In France and other countries to engage in silk culture you have to plant the trees, invest your capital and wait four and six years before you can commence to reap any benefit. Here, in this greatly favored North Carolina you have the trees already. You have, so to speak, only to reach out your hands to gather the treasures with which the Creator has so bountifully surrounded you.

I have omitted to mention the advantage of establishing a filature in our midst. Its importance and usefulness can hardly be over-estimated. It would enable the silk grower to bring his cocoons to market, no matter how small his crop. (The small crops in France furnish three-fourth of the silk production.) He could dispose of it without the trouble and expense of stifling, drying and shipping to foreign markets, and this assures to the small grower a prompt, certain and remunerative return for his labor. To make the culture of silk a matter of great individual and national importance we must strive to bring it to every farmer's door. A filature will do it."

A letter from Brighton, Mass., to the "Farmer and Mechanic," says:

"Allow me to bring before your readers the advantages of raising silk. You have a climate peculiarly adapted to this industry, two crops a year being possible. The following statement will be found reliable: An acre of mulberry trees will support 1,000,000 silk worms that will make 400 pounds of raw silk, now worth from four to five dollars per pound. A single fair-sized mulberry tree will feed worms enough to produce

seven pounds of raw silk. One pound of reeled silk will make sixteen yards of fabric. Silk worms multiply very rapidly, the female moth laying 300 to 400 eggs. A million silk worms will need the first week the care of two persons; the second, 4; the third, 8; the fourth and fifth 15 to 20. But children can do much of this work. The reeling of the silk can be done at any time.

It will thus be seen that this business will yield rich returns—subject of course to losses and disappointments, our common lot in this life. But with intelligent care success will be the rule. A standard authority speaks of silk-raising as “an occupation for the feeble and a resource for the poor awakening to habits of industry and of virtue the rising generation. Though a native of the extreme North, a short residence in your State has made me deeply interested in its hospitable people, and in its future prosperity.

BEE KEEPING.

This branch of industry does not receive the attention that it deserves, although the following reports from 37 counties show that it may be made quite a profitable one in the extreme eastern and western counties. The expense attendant on the keeping of bees is not necessarily large, and the profits from these busy little workers might doubtless be increased by taking advantage of the modern appliances that have been devised for their better housing and the extraction of honey without the destruction of life. From most of the communications it will be seen that the Italian Bee is the favorite and is frequently hybridized with the native or black bee. It is said to be more industrious, stronger and generally more docile. “They appear to have longer bills and to be able to reach the honey in

flowers—the Red Clover for example—which is not accessible to common bees.” (Farmers and Planter’s Encyclopædia.)

In response to the following questions:

1st. What Bee is kept and which do the best, the Native, Italian, Cyprian or Albino?

2d. What is the annual average yield per Colony in Honey and Beeswax?

3d. What is the average price per pound?

ASHE COUNTY,

Through Mr. T. C. Worth, reports that the native bees are chiefly kept. There are some Italians that do not succeed well. Yield of Honey and Beeswax about 100 pounds per colony. Price of Honey 12½ cents per pound. Beeswax 25 cents per pound.

ALAMANCE COUNTY

Has the native, Italian and Hybrid—Italian preferred. One pound of wax to 20 or 25 pounds of honey per colony. Price from 15 to 20 cents per pound. This report is received from Mr. D. W. Kerr and Dr. W. F. Bason.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Mr. I. P. Matheson states that the native is the only bee in his county. Average yield 100 pounds honey and 6 pounds wax. Price per pound of honey 10 cents and wax 25 cents. Mr. W. W. Gryder of this county also writes, that from the native bee about 30 to 35 pounds of honey is the average yield per colony, and about 4 pounds of wax to every 30 pounds of honey. The honey commands 10 cents per pound, and the wax 28 cents.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Mr. J. W. Purdie reports that the native is the only kind

kept, and that the yield per colony is about 50 to 60 pounds. Price of honey from 8 to 10 cents. Wax about 25 cents.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Mr. A. C. Williard answers that the native is the only bee kept; that the Italians have been tried but do not thrive well. About 25 pounds of marketable honey is made to the colony, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of wax worth 25 cents.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Mr. W. B. Cheek reports that there are no Cyprian or Albino bees in this county. The Italians gather at least one third more honey than the natives. Average yield of honey per colony 20 pounds. Price 10 cents. About 2 pounds of wax, price 20 cents per pound.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Mr. John M. Houck reports that the native and Italian both do well in this county, and that there is not much difference in their work. A low estimate of yield per colony is 25 pounds. The average price is 10 cents per pound.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

Mr. W. P. Reinhardt states that the Italian is superior to the native. Average yield about 40 pounds to the colony. Price of honey varies from 15 to 20 cents per pound, and wax is rated at 25 cents.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Mr. Wm. Beal reports only the native bee in this county. Average yield per colony 30 pounds. Price $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Mr. W. M. Baldwin says that only the native bees are kept; that they do well, especially near the large swamps.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Messrs. M. S. Davis and O. L. Ellis state that the native bee is kept. The average yield per colony is 50 pounds of honey and 6 pounds of wax. Price of honey $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Mr. R. H. Linville writes that 50 pounds of honey to the colony is about the average yield, and the price is $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

GASTON COUNTY.

Mr. James H. White states that the Italian bee will get honey from the cotton bloom and the red clover, where the native bee never works.

GRAHAM COUNTY.

Mr. G. B. Walker writes that the native bee is cultivated, and that the average yield of honey per colony is 60 pounds, and of wax 10 pounds. Honey sells for 10 cents and wax for $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Mr. Jas. W. Albright reports that the native, Italian and Hybrid are kept, the Italian being preferred. Average yield per colony about 40 pounds of honey and 5 pounds of wax. Average price of honey 15 cents, and wax 20 cents.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Mr. A. J. Henan writes that the native is the only one kept. The annual yield per colony is about 60 pounds, some yield 100 pounds. Price 10 cents.

HYDE COUNTY.

Mr. Wm. S. Carter reports that the native bee is the only one kept. The annual yield per colony is about 60 pounds, some yield 100 pounds. Price from 50 to 60 cents per gallon for honey, and 25 cents per pound for wax.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Messrs. J. D. Click and J. McOvercash state that the natives and a few Italians are kept. The Italians are preferred. Average yield 50 pounds. Price about $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Mr. D. D. Davies writes that the native bee is kept. The average yield is 30 pounds to the colony—10 cents per pound.

MADISON COUNTY.

Mr. J. J. Gudger says that the black bee is most common. Average yield about $33\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the colony. Price 10 cents. There are about 1000 colonies in this county.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Mr. R. B. Caldwell reports that both Italian and natives are kept. The Italian colonies average 30 pounds to the colony. The natives from 15 to 20 pounds, and of wax about 2 pounds. Price of honey $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Mr. S. W. Blalock estimates the average yield of a colony at 30 pounds, at a price of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. This is a fine county for honey. The native bee is the only one kept.

PAMLICO COUNTY.

Mr. J. S. Laue writes that the average yield of a colony is about 40 pounds of honey and 4 pounds of wax.

PENDER COUNTY.

Mr. Daniel Shaw reports that none but the native bee is kept in this county. This is a good county for bees. Average yield from 2 to 4 gallons of honey per hive, wax 2 pounds. Price of honey 80 cents per gallon; of wax 30 cents per pound.

PITT COUNTY.

Mr. Jos. Joyner says that none but the native bees are kept, and that the average yield is from one to one and a half gallons per colony. Price of honey is 8 cents per pound.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Mr. John W. Hutchinson says that but little attention is given to bees in this county.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Mr. Luke Blackmer reports that the native bee is almost exclusively raised. The average amount of honey is about 40 pounds, and 10 pounds of beeswax. Price of honey $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, of wax 25 cents.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Mr. W. L. Jones writes that but little attention is paid to bee keeping, and that the average yield is not more than 25 pounds per hive.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Col. John Askeford and Mr. W. P. Weimyss prefer the Hybrids. The average yield is about 2 gallons of honey to the hive, and from 2 to 3 pounds of wax. This is for the common box.

With improved boxes and management 50 pounds per colony can be made. By the use of the honey extractor an average of 100 pounds can be made. Price 15 cents per pound for comb, and \$1.00 per gallon for strained honey.

SWAIN COUNTY.

Mr. J. M. Earls writes that the native bee is the only one raised, and that the average yield per colony is from 15 to 30 pounds, and 2 or 3 pounds of wax. Honey is worth 10 cents, and wax 20 cents per pound.

STANLY COUNTY.

Mr. W. J. Ross writes that the native bee is the one chiefly kept. A few Italians have been introduced. The average yield per colony is about 50 pounds—wax $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Price of honey varies from 10 to 18 cents, and wax from 20 to 30 cents per pound.

TYRELL COUNTY.

Mr. Eli Spruill reports that the native bee is the only bee kept. Two gallons of honey and about 8 pounds of wax is the average yield per colony. Price for a gallon of honey 40 cents, and for a pound of wax 22 cents. There is a good deal of honey made in this county and the industry pays well,

WAKE COUNTY.

Mr. D. P. Meacham writes as follows:

“The three varieties most propagated are the native blacks, the imported Italian and the Cyprian. The superiority of the Italian bee has long been acknowledged by all Apiarists of any note, I might state while on this point, that there are five leading points of superiority, viz:

- 1st. They are far more prolific than our natives.
- 2nd. They are larger stronger and more vigorous.

3rd. They are more industrious.

4th. They are more docile in disposition.

5th. They are more beautiful.

The Hybrid is a cross of the native black on the Italian or the reverse, either of which crosses produces a bee far superior to the native, indeed the genuine Hybrid may scarcely considered inferior to the genuine Italian in several important particulars especially the first three points of superiority conceded to the Italian, to which may be added its ability to withstand our cold winters.

The Cyprian bee is of comparative recent importation, and enough is not yet generally known of its qualities to justify the belief that it will prove superior to the Italian, yet it is believed by many bee keepers that it will prove to be superior to anything of the kind yet brought to notice: that it will prove a valuable acquisition to apiculture in this country I have no doubt

The average yield of honey per colony from bees kept on the improved plans, as near as we can learn from the data at command, is a little over sixty eight pounds annually, while one hundred pounds is not now regarded as unusual. As to the amount of wax, is a question that cannot be answered with any degree of certainty, since all experienced bee keepers find it much more economical to save and use empty combs than to turn them into wax.

The average price at which honey is sold in this country as far as we have been able to learn may be placed at about thirteen cents, this is the average for while much is sold at ten cents a great deal is sold for twenty cents per pound.

Bee keeping we think is destined to become one of our national industries at no distant future. No other industry has made such progress as bee keeping has made with the last twelve years."

WATAUGA COUNTY.

Mr. A. J. McBride says that there are two varieties kept, the

natives and Italians. He thinks that the cross of the two kinds is the best and that the yield is about 45 pounds of honey and two pounds of wax to the colony, the honey being worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound the wax 25 cents.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Mr. T. B. Parker thinks that the Italian bee is far superior to all other varieties. Sometimes as much as 200 pounds of honey is made by one colony but 50 pounds is a good average for the State. Honey is worth from 8 to 15 cents per pound; wax about 23 cents. Mr. Rufus Morgan of this county sends the following interesting letter.

"I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Italian decidedly superior to the Natives in many respects, that will come out very prominently in poor seasons, but which are not so noticeable during those that yield large quantities of honey. To the ordinary farmer the native bee is as good as any for all practical purposes; as the introduction of Italian Queens, and the trouble in keeping their progeny pure, more than counterbalances all the advantages. To the professional Apiarian the Italians are a necessity for many reasons. With him the trouble of introducing queens and keeping the stock pure, is a labor of love, and all the good qualities which the pure Italians really possess, are taken advantage of, at the right time and in such a manner that would be impossible to the farmer. The differences in favor of, or against the Italians, I sum up as follows:

During a good honey season they are not as cross as the Natives.

During a poor one, they are much more cross and irritable.

They swarm offener and earlier than the natives (objectionable, in my opinion the worst feature about them.)

Are longer lived. Defend their hives more vigorously against the moth, and are more prolific. As I said, all these qualities come out prominently during a poor season, yet during a good one, a native hive will do nearly, if not fully, as well as an Italian.

To illustrate. At Old Fort, North Carolina, there was no Basswood of any account nearer than three miles; yet during the Basswood season, my Italians gathered large quantities of it: my natives none of any account; the natives working on the May weed or dog fennel, from which they gathered a honey, black, bitter, and worthless, of which the Italians took none. I have never witnessed as great a difference in their working qualities at any other time.

Our best judges regard the Cyprian as identical with the Italians, there being no appreciable difference between them, when side by side. It is even questionable if there are any queens in this country who really came from the Island of Cyprus. As regards the Albinos, there is no distinct race of that name. The name was originated by a dealer in queens, simply I suppose to emphasize the fact, that he bred fine, very bright queens.

This question of the amount of honey and wax is very hard to answer, it depends so much on locality and management. An apiary in the western part of the State in a good locality and a good season would give with the extractor an average yield of at least 150 pounds; but in that section a good season does not come oftener than once in four or five years, and if one obtained 50 pounds per colony it would be a fair yield. Farmers there obtain about 25 per colony. The centre of the State I regard as a desert, so far as honey is concerned. In the swamps of the east, the yield is very large and poor seasons fewer.

In Bladen, on Colley swamp, there are farmers who average 50 pounds per hive, when the trained Apiarian could easily make 200 pounds, per hive by means of the extractor and comb foundation. Almost any where in the swamps of the east, bee keeping could be made a valuable adjunct to the farm. With the extractor the yield of wax is very small, but by the method pursued by the most of our farmers it may be put down as about one pound of wax for every eleven pounds of honey.

The honey from the west is mostly from sourwood, and commands readily in the comb, when nicely put up 20 to 25 cts. per pound.

—all other grades from 8 to 15 cts. per pound according to the style it is in. The honey from the east is very fine but its distinctive qualities are not as well known as sourwood, nor does it command as fair a price, 10 to 15 cents being about the two extremes for good quality, and tub honey 5 to 10 cents in any considerable quantities. Very few of our people understand how to put up honey nicely and for that reason it commands only about half of what it is really worth. It seems to me that a great deal of good would be done to call attention to the most modern method of packing and shipping it to the northern market, where alone good honey commands its true value."

YADKIN COUNTY.

Dr. Thos. Long reports that the native is the only kind kept—average yield 15 pounds of honey and 5 pounds of wax; price 10 cents for honey and 30 cents for wax.

YANCEY COUNTY.

Mr. J. R. Neil reports that the native and Italians are kept—the yield of honey is about 40 pounds and wax 5 pounds per colony; honey worth 10 cents wax 20 cents.

FRUITS ADAPTED TO OUR CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The following list of valuable fruits adapted to North Carolina has been forwarded by Mr. C. W. Westbrook, of Wilson, N. C., the owner of a large Fruit Farm.

EARLY APPLES.

Yellow May,	Large Striped June,
Early Harvest,	Parker's June,
Red Astrachan,	Early Sweet Bough,
Red June,	Early Joe,
Hoover's June,	Early Pear Apple,
Yellow Sweet June,	Early Ripe,
Red Sweet June,	Summer Rose,

LATE SUMMER APPLE.

Summer Pearmain,	Summer Cheese,
Garden Royal,	Clampett,
Summer Queen,	Gregory,
Yellow Horse,	Large White Sweet,
Maiden's Blush,	Cane,
Porter,	Golden Banana.

FALL APPLES.

Bonum,	Yellow Bellflower,
Buckingham,	Vandevere Pippin,
Hunge.	Wine,
Grimes' Golden Pippin,	English Pippin,
Fall Smoke House,	Barnes' Tender Skin.

EARLY WINTER APPLES.

Pine Stump,	Roxbury Russet,
Clark's Pearmain,	Foust,
White Winter Pearmain,	

MEDIUM WINTER APPLES.

Wine Sap,	Green Cheese,
Ben Davis,	Mason's Stranger,
Gully,	Tanner's Winter,

Carolina Beauty,	Rawle's Janette,*
Duke,	Pryar's Red,*
Royal Limbertwig,	Sweet Limbertwig or Winter
Romanite,	Lady Finger,
Red Vandevere,	Winter Smoke House,
Nickajack,*	Golden Winter Pippin.

LATE WINTER APPLES.

Shockley,	Hall's Seedling.
Winter Neverfail,	Edward's,
Nansemond Beauty,	Red Limbertwig,*
Franklin.	Bar Seedling,
Cullasaga, or Bowman's Excel-	Johnson's Red, or Brazil Crab,
sior,	White Honey Crab,
Matamuskeet.	Hewe's Virginia Crab.

The following varieties are particularly recommended for market in the eastern and middle counties :

Wine Sap.	Wine, Neverfail,
Shockley,	Nansemond Beauty,
Ben Davis.	Carolina Beauty,
Gully,	Sweet Limbertwig,
Franklin.	Royal Limbertwig,
Cullasaga,	Duke.

All these varieties and many others succeed well in the mountains.

The

Bonum,	Wine Grimes's Golden.
Buckingham,	Vandevere Pippin,

and other Fall apples are good keepers in the mountains.

Varieties marked thus * do not succeed well in the cotton belt.

JUNE PEACHES.

Amsden's June,	Early Rivers,
Alexander's Early,	Large Early Rivers,
Early Beatrice,	Hale's Early.
Early Louise,	

JULY VARIETIES.

Early Tillotson,	White Newington Cling,
Large Early York,	Baltimore Beauty,
Amelia,	George IV,
Early Ann,	Royal Kensington,
Cole's Early,	Crawford's Early,
Troth's Early,	Yellow Rareripe,
Flatus St. John,	Mountain Rose,
Foster,	Honey.
Early Red Cling,	

AUGUST VARIETIES.

Old Mixon Free,	Orange Cling,
Old Mixon Cling,	Chinese Tree,
Chinese Cling,	Morris White,
Tippecanoe,	Georgia Press,
Crawford's Late,	Columbia,
Stump the World,	Lemon Cling,
Large Newington Cling,	Kingsmore,
President,	Sally Worrell.

SEPTEMBER VARIETIES.

Salway,	Steadley,
Heath Cling,	Eliza Thomas,
Eaton's Golden Cling,	Cowan's Late,
Yellow Heath Cling,	Steven's Late Rareripe.
LaGrange,	

OCTOBER VARIETIES.

Nix October Cling,	Baldwin's Late Free,
Scott's October Cling,	Lady Parham.

NOVEMBER VARIETIES.

Albright's Cling,	Harris' Winter.
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The Harris Winter Peach originated in Nash county, is a perfect free stone, white flesh, juicy and very good, and bears abundant annual crops. Frost does not injure it, the fruit has been kept until Christmas. It is a valuable market peach. The Albright originated with G. W. Albright, Esq., of Guilford county, and is a remarkably fine peach, bearing abundant crops, ripening late, and keeping well. A peach of great value for market.

The most valuable peaches for market purposes as shown by actual shipments made to northern cities from the fruit farm of C. W. Westbrook, Wilson, North Carolina, in the summer of 1878:

Amsden's June. First shipment made May the 29th—made various shipments. Sold at \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10 per bushel. A few of the Alexander were shipped with the Amsden, but the two peaches are much alike and will always sell at the same price. The Amsden, however, began to ripen first, and bore more abundant crops. Amsden and Alexander varieties sent to New York in strawberry baskets, about the 30th of May from Faison, N. C., sold at \$20 per bushel. Other shipments in the same way sold at high figures.

Early Beatrice.—First shipment on the 4th of June. Sold as high as \$6 at first, but gradually declined in price, and the last shipment brought from \$1.25 to \$2 per crate of 3 pecks. The Beatrice is usually small, and the better plan with it is to pick before fully ripe. It keeps remarkably well. The tree has a tendency to over-bear and should be well pruned.

Early Rivers.—First shipment the 14th June. Sold at \$2.50 to \$5 per crate of 3 pecks.

Large Early Rivers.—Ripe with above. Sold at \$6 per crate.

Early Louise.—First shipment the 13th Jun. Sold at \$3 to \$5 per crate.

Hale's Early.—First shipment 18th June. Sold from \$3 to \$4 per crate.

Early Tillotson.—First shipment 24th June. Half bushel crates from this date sold at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per crate.

Cole's Early.—First shipment 27th June. Sold at \$1.00 to \$2.50 per half bushel crate.

Troth's Early.—First shipment 27th June, sold for \$1.00 to \$2.50 per half bushel crate.

Amelia.—First shipment 1st July—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Early Red Cling.—First shipment 5th July—\$1.25 to \$2.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Royal Kensington.—First shipment 5th July—\$1.25 to \$2.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

George IV.—First shipment 5th July—\$1.25 to \$2.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Yellow Rareripe.—First shipment 8th July—\$2.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Crawford's Early.—First shipment 10th July—\$1.50 to \$2.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Stump the World.—First shipment 15th July—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

White Newington Cling.—First shipment 17th July—\$2.00 to \$2.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Chinese Cling.—First shipment 17th July—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Yellow Alberge.—First shipment 17th July—\$1.75 to \$2.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Large Newington Cling.—First shipment 19th July—\$1.75 to \$2.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Old Mixon Free.—First shipment 22d July—\$1.25 to \$1.75 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Stevens' Late Rareripe.—First shipment 8th August—\$1.25 to \$1.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

Salway.—First shipment 15th August—\$2.00 to \$2.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel crate.

As the spring of 1878 was unusually forward, all the above varieties ripened very early. The dates given above show when the different kinds began to ripen, and they would last from 10 days to three weeks.

JUNE PEARS.

Madeline,	Early Sugar,
Doyeum de Ete,	Boykin's June,
Beum Gifford,	

JULY PEARS.

Osband's Summer.	Ott,
Bloodgood,	Tyson,
Rostiezer,	Clapp's Favorite.
Deerborn's Seedling,	

AUGUST PEARS.

Barelett,	Brandywine,
Belle Lucratine,	Kingsessing,
Manning's Elizabeth,	Chapin,

SEPTEMBER PEARS.

Duchess de Angouleme,	Buffum,
Seekel,	Louise Bonne de Jersey,
Howell	Beurre de Anjon.
Flemish Beauty,	

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER PEARS.

Beurre Diez,	Glout Morcean,
Beurre Clairgean.	

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER PEARS.

Lawrence,	Winter Nellis,
Vicar of Wakefield,	

A RELIABLE WINTER PEAR FOR GENERAL USE.

Easter Beurre,

The Morgan is also a fine pear and a good keeper and is said to be a native of North Carolina.

PLUMS.

Wild Goose,

Jefferson,

Imperial White Gage.

Egg.

Coe's Golden Drop.

General Hand.

NECTARINES.

Early Violet,

New White,

Boston,

Hunts' Tawney,

APRICOTS.

Royal,

Peach,

Turkey,

Moorpark,

Large Early,

CHERRIES.

Hearts and Bigarreans.

Elton,

Early Purple Guigue,

Knight's Early Black,

Black Tartarian,

Yellow Spanish,

Black Heart,

Rockport Bigarreau,

Black Eagle.

Coe's Transparent,

Belle de Orleans,

Napoleon Bigarreau,

Governor Wood,

DUKE CHERRIES.

May Duke,

Belle et Magnifique,

Late Duke,

Reine Hortense.

Belle de Chaisey,

MORELLO CHERRIES.

Early Richmond,

English Morello.

QUINCES.

Orange, Rea's Mammoth,

ALMONDS.

Hardshell,

FIGS.

Brown Turkey, Celestial,
Marseilles, Black Brunswick

EVER-BEARING MULBERRIES FOR RAISING AND FATTENING HOGS.
ALSO GOOD FOR POULTRY

Large Black—the best Red,
Large White, Small Black,
Purple,

GRAPES.

Concord,*	Delaware,*
Ives' Seedling,*	Diana,
Hartford Prolific,*	Iona,
Clinton,	Salem,
Catawba,*	Martha,
Scuppernong }	Rebecca,
Flowers }	Enmelan,
Thomas, }	
Mish, }	

} Arbor grapes.

*Most profitable bunch grapes.

RASPBERRIES.

Brandywine Red,	Doolittle, Black,
Philadelphia, Red,	Davidson's Thornless, Black,
Mammoth Cluster, Black,	Seneca, Black,

CURRANTS.

Red Dutch,	Cherry,
White Dutch,	Victoria,
White Grape,	La. Versaillaise.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton's Seedling,

STRAWBERRIES.

Nunan's Prolific,	Monarch of the West.
Baltimore Scarlet,	Triomphe de Gand.
Wilson's Albany,	Charles Downing.
	Boydan's No. 30.

While apples grow well in every county of the State those of the Piedmont and Transmontane sections are superior both in size and flavor to the fruit of any other section on the globe. The truth of this assertion is founded on the Statements of commission merchants of the northern cities and has recently become known to the world at the World's Fair at Philadelphia in 1876, and at the National Pomological Display at Baltimore in the fall of 1877. Numbers were exhibited at our recent State Fair, weighing over one pound and some as great as two. We give below a list of the varieties best adopted to those sections.

FALL APPLES.



Fall Pippin, Bellflower, Queen Pippin or Buckingham, Black Gilleflower, Red Vandevere, Big Red, Catawba Red, Capps Mammoth, Shannon, Bonum, Spy, 20 oz Pippin, Grand-mother Cheese, Golden Pippin, Seek no further, London Lady, Smoke-house Splitting, Fall Black, Gloria Mundi, Golden Russet, Lady Melon, Orfley or White Bellflower, Virginia Beauty.

WINTER APPLES.

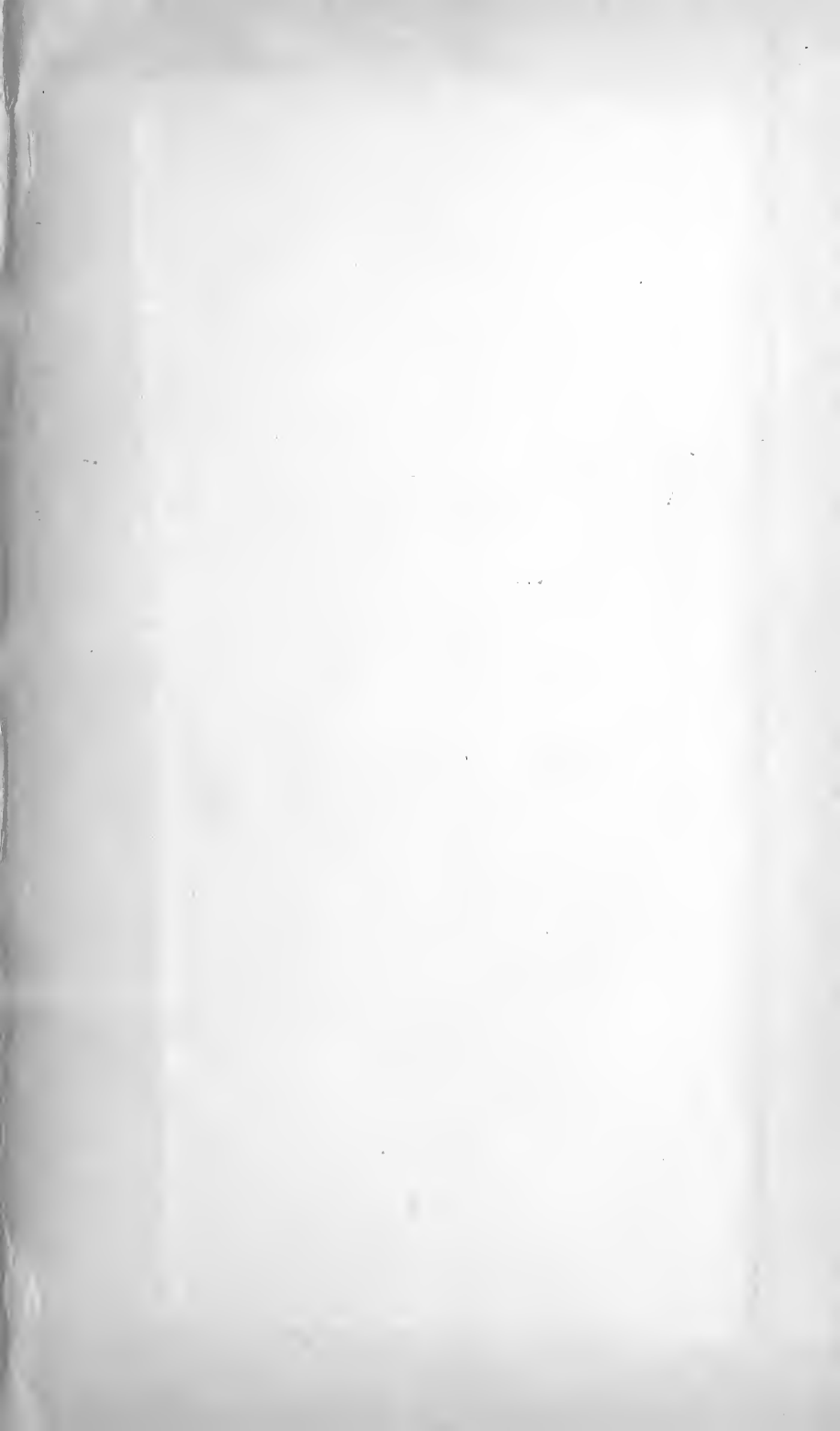
Nickajack, Wilfony, Buff, Comack, Pharr, Newtown or Albemarle Pippin, Hoover, Limbertwig, Ben Davis, Holden Red. Finger Seedling, Halls seedling, Royal Limbertwig, Pound.

SUMMER APPLES.

All varieties do well in this section.

 THE END. 





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